FREE
INDIA

AUG. 12,
1951

BEHIND THE PAK HYSTERIA: Page 7

4 AS

MORE CROPS PER ACRE

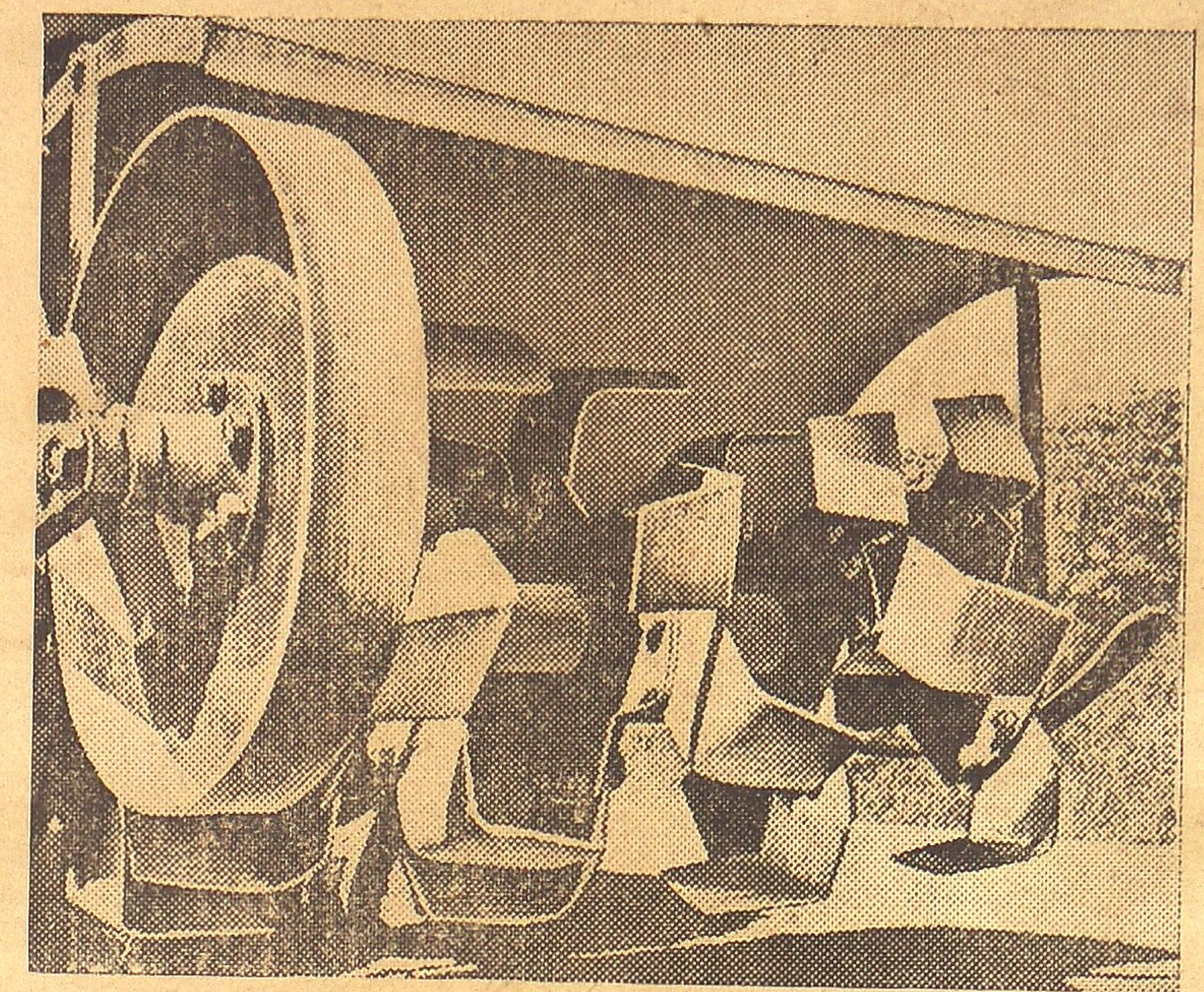
AN answer to many farmers' problems has been produced by a British firm in the shape of a rotary hoe which, they claim, cuts costs and creates the best possible conditions for crop production.

This hoe prepares normal soil in one operation at the rate of an acre an hour, cutting out ploughing, cultivating, discing and harrowing.

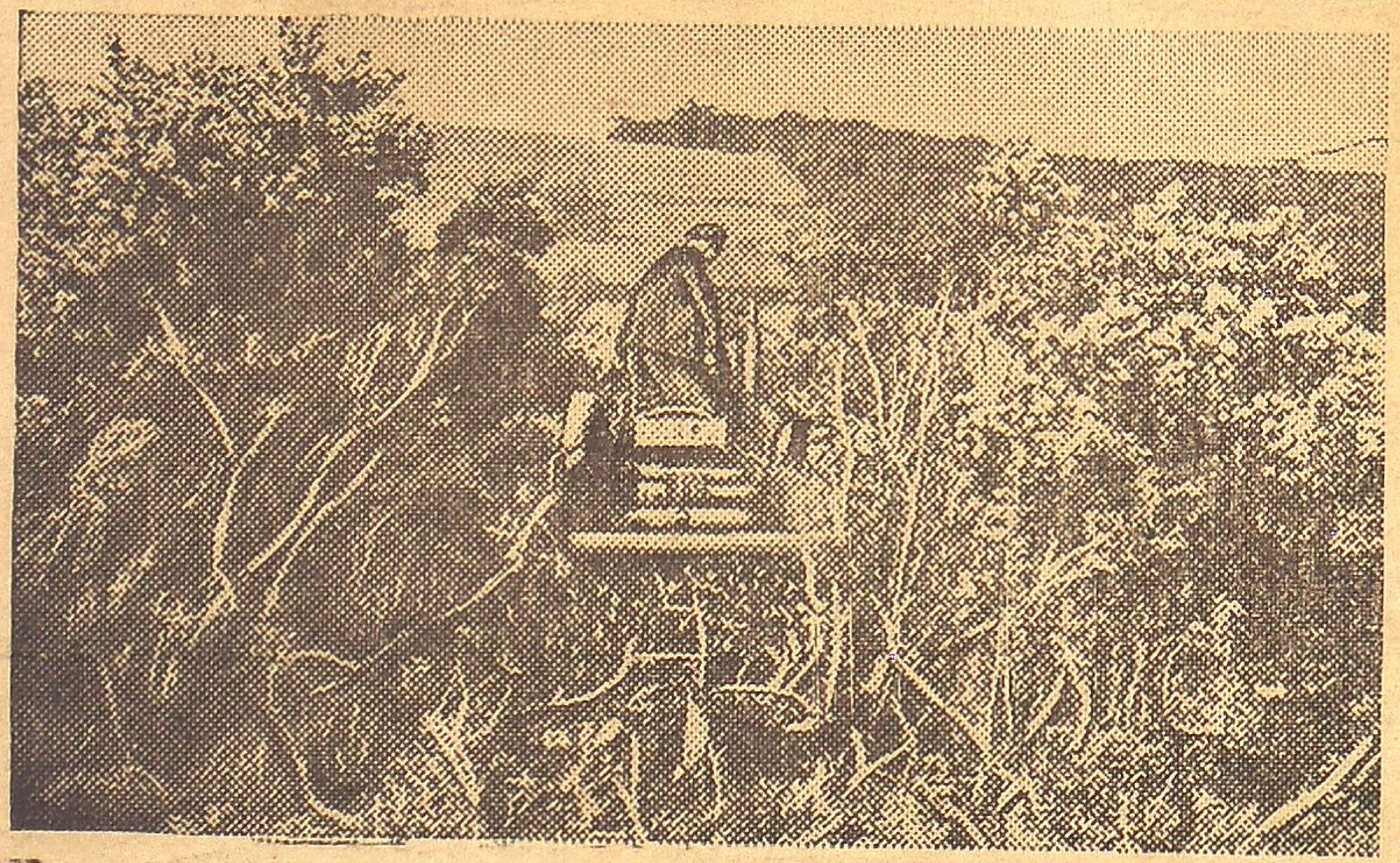
Drawn and operated by a tractor, it can be handled by one man, and it deposits the finer earth particles underneath so that seeds can germinate and spread in fine mould protected by the coarser surface soil.

Weeds do not get entangled in the mechanism and the soil is shaken loose by the blades' rotary action.

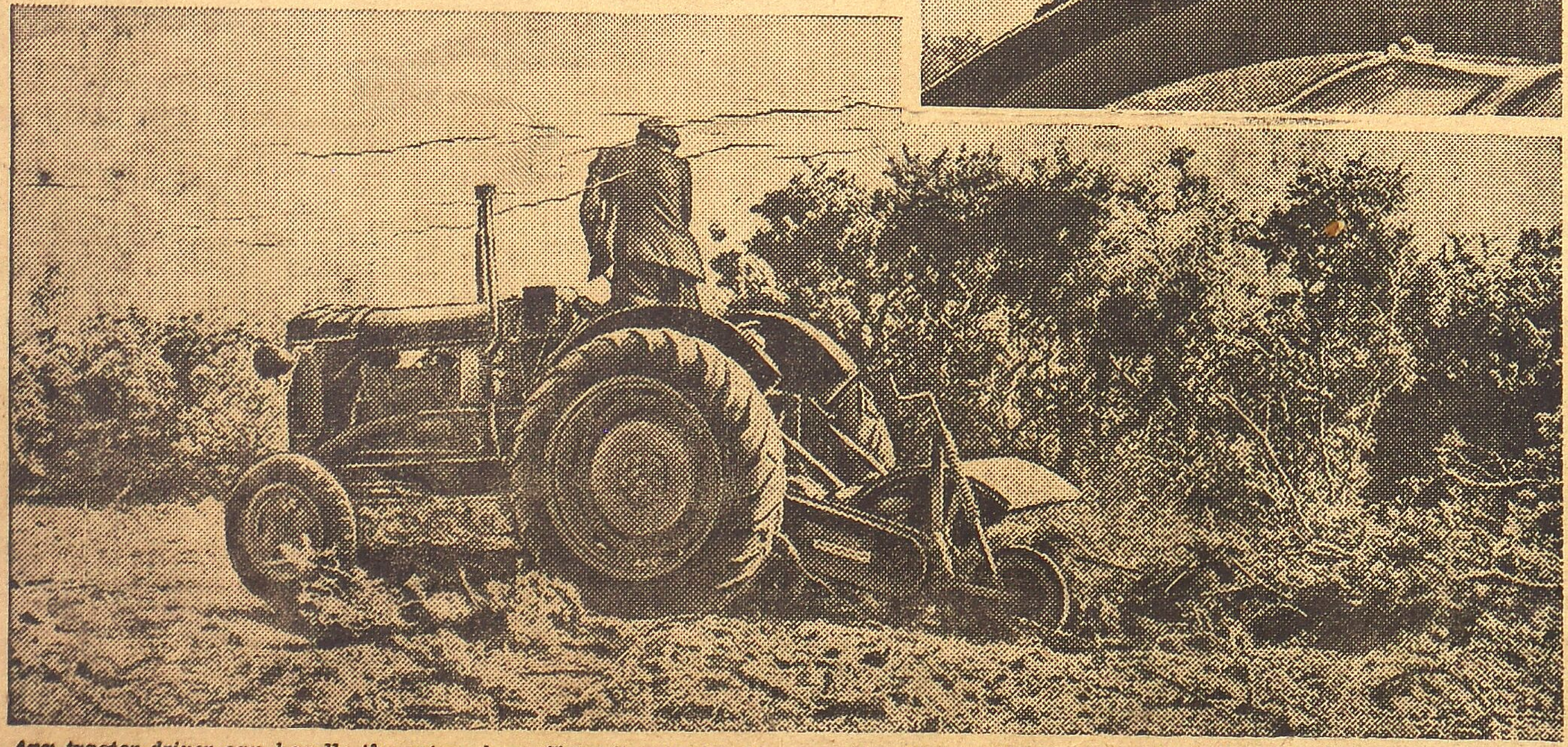
The hoe has proved to be specially valuable in preparing a deep tilth for potatoes and sugar beet, and for making a seed bed in summer when ploughing and harrowing are difficult.



Above: *The hoe blades are self-sharpening and adjustable for tilling, or can be lifted clear of the ground.*



Above: *Pastureland overgrown with bush can be cleared with this machine which (right) will shear through roots or branches like this and till steep hillsides.*



Any tractor-driver can handle the rotary hoe. Since it spins in the same direction as the tractor's wheels it needs less power than other machines. Awkward corners can be dealt with by reversing the hoe.

BRIGHTEST PICTURE PAPER

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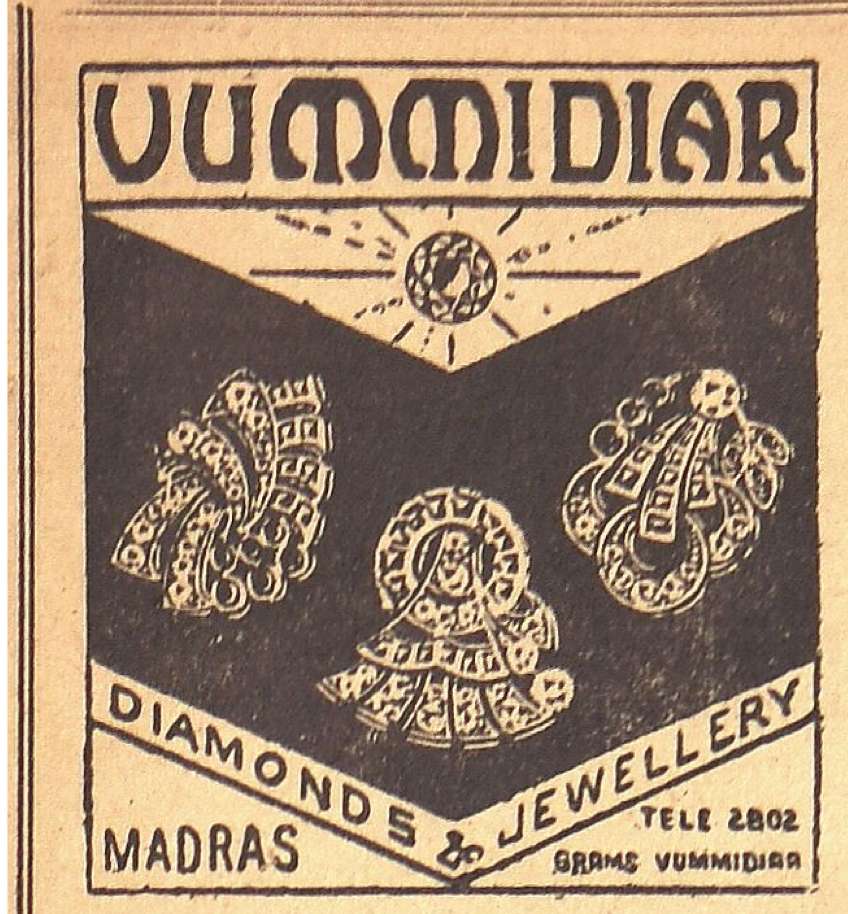

Regd. No. M. 4181 FOUR ANNAS

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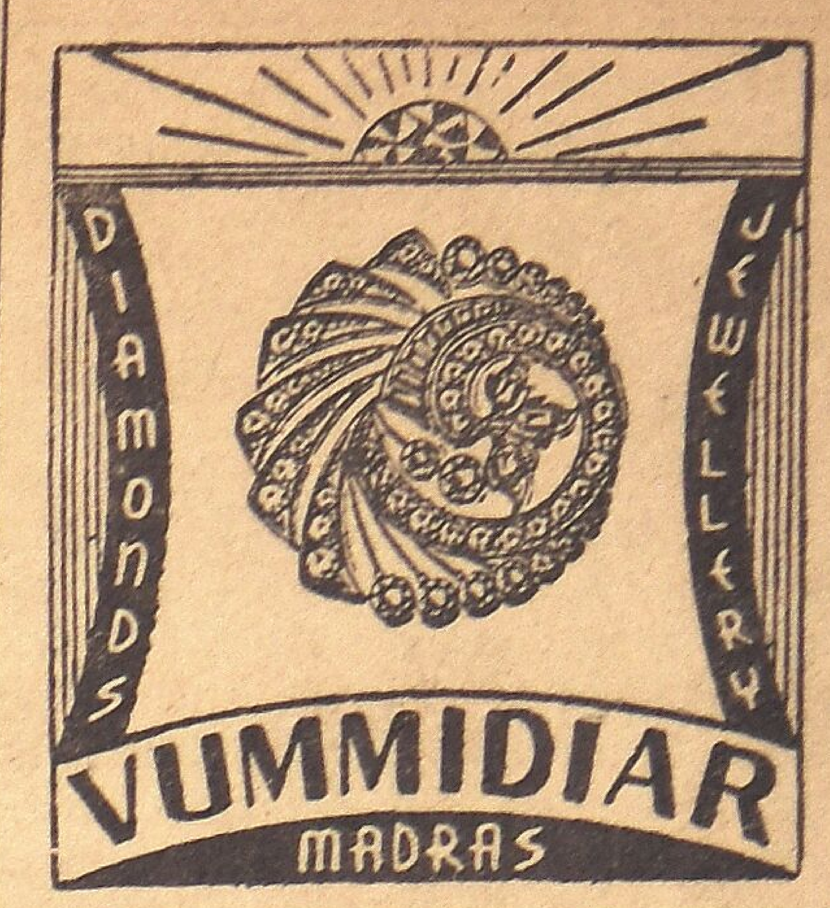
Editor: E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol. XII MADRAS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1951 No. 43



SRI AUROBINDO UNIVERSITY

By

M. P. PANDIT

WHAT is the distinctive character of the proposed Sri Aurobindo University Centre meriting special claim on public support? The answer is to be found in the way of life as it is developed at the Ashram and in the school which forms an integral part of the main institution.

The collective life that has grown up in the Ashram with the basis of the inner life of the individual is best studied on three levels—the spiritual, the mental and the physical. There is, to begin with, the dominating emphasis on the life of the soul, the help and guidance for entering into the depths of one's being and to live from within outwards. The very presence of the Mother charged with the Spirit of Sri Aurobindo has created an atmosphere conducive to a natural growth of godward aspiration. Mind is the nearest to the heights of the spirit and it is in the intellectual, cultural and aesthetic aspects of the Ashram that the results of the mode of life here are most spectacular. Under the lead given by the Master, a new type of literature, in prose and poetry, has grown up. Original research work of far reaching consequence has been carried on in the field of ancient Indian culture and spirituality, notably the Vedas and the Upanishads. Successful experiments have been made towards the evolution of spiritual or mystic poetry, the proto-types of which are to be found only in the hymnal literature of the Vedic Age. This literary and cultural activity is pursued and has found expression in some of the major languages of the country, as also in classical ones like Sanskrit; the half-a-dozen and more of the journals connected with the Ashram have spread wide only a part of the work in the line.

★

BEHIND and above all this intense life there reigns a Spiritual Power, the Light of a Higher Consciousness brought down by the Master and left to be completed by the Mother in the new type that is in the making. It is that which invests everything here with significance.

This is the background of the institution proposed to be erected for providing facilities to a larger number of men and women to build themselves in all their fullness in the light of the Ideal inspired and implanted by Sri Aurobindo. There is already in the Ashram a nucleus for it—a school where nearly a hundred pupils including children of tender age are receiving training. The school was started some years ago by the Mother under the auspices of Sri Aurobindo with his blessings and he considered it as the beginnings of the making of a new vehicle of expression for his Message. The Mother has preferred children of young age for the simple reason that habits are not yet formed in them and they offer plastic material for moulding into the desired shape. There is no attempt at teaching them truths of spiritual life or yoga or moral precepts; they imbibe them in the general atmosphere and learn to react instinctively to things of the Spirit in a direct and unsophisticated manner without the inhibitions of awe and fear intervening between them and their Maker. There is undoubtedly a syllabus and an examination system to support the studies at the school. The students are encouraged to devote themselves to particular subjects for which they have aptitude. Thus one may read history in the fourth class while studying mathematics in the second; deficiency in one subject is not allowed to arrest progress in others.

★

THE proposed University Centre is to rise and radiate round this nucleus. Select men and women of all races, nationalities and religions will be enabled to live here and develop themselves in any line they choose but with a spiritual background and motif. All branches of learning, Humanities, sciences, theoretical and applied, will be taught. The practical side of the spiritual discipline followed here will also be rendered accessible to those who have a call for it. It goes without saying that in an atmosphere like this where mind and its normal operations are at best regarded as just one of the means open to man to acquire knowledge of the world and the sciences, other faculties will be encouraged to be brought into play for a growing enlargement of the frontiers of human knowledge.

Already we have here students from the five continents and offers have come from many countries to serve the University. The medium of instruction will be the mother-tongue of the student.

The University with full modern equipment will be a residential one, with arrangements for separate group life of students from different countries within the framework of the larger community. An International Museum is proposed to be built where students (and visitors) will find all important civilisations, past and present, of the world presented in line, design and lay-out in so many blocks. Artists from various countries will carry out the task of giving expression to their national life.

The sole authority for founding and fostering this institution naturally rests in the sacred hands of her who founded and developed the Ashram for Sri Aurobindo thirty years ago and who alone knows best how to translate effectively his ideals into practise—the Mother. The institution will be an autonomous body with no scope for outside interference. For its life is to continue unaffected by any likely change in the Government or political status of the place where it is situate.

★

THE way of life here will be the way of Sri Aurobindo's conception. It will be neither American nor European, neither western nor eastern; it will include the best of both, the dynamism of the West and the poise of the East, and much more because it will be in consonance with the Great Ideal of Perfect Man to which the Sage devoted over forty years of his magnificent life in unparallel seclusion. He has taught that the Unity of the Human Race will proceed only from man's harmonious relation with man on the level of the soul and all life here has necessarily to centre round this key-conception.

It is to be noted that in this institution the commercial basis will be altogether absent. 'I will not sell education,'—these are the noble words of the Mother and it is up to the world now to see that it is made possible to carry out the promise. We appealed to the public for co-operation and assistance. We approach all who have the good will and sympathy for the undertaking, not with a begging bowl for survival, but as a comrade extending to a comrade the privilege of contributing towards the evolution of the community of a new Order.

SRI AUROBINDO

PLAN WITH THE PLANETS

(By Astronomer)

For the Week 12th to 18th August, 1951

Aswini
Bharani
Krittikai ¼

In the latter part of the week, a powerful planet changes place for the better. Most of you will find your difficulties thawing like snow before the rising sun. Your chances in the office look brighter. If you have a claim to recognition of merit, you cannot have a better time, unless of course the thing comes of its own accord, which is quite possible. You seem to be particularly well-placed in regard to your sons at this time. Powerful friendship, a great action on your part, excellent literary production are all chances you must look forward to. The first half is bad from a variety of causes. It is better to stay put on these days.

★

Krittikai ¾
Rohini
Mrigashirsha ½

In your case too the latter half of this week is spotlighted. Financially you stand a brilliant chance. Acquisition of motor car, properties and things of the kind are seen. You may expect elderly relatives to visit you at the time. Agricultural holdings and cattle, etc., will put an encouraging appearance. Students should look forward to a spectacular form of success in their studies. The home will put a gala appearance and in all likelihood, some form of celebration should be anticipated. Health will be good. Your profession will cheer up. The days 13-16 are not quite favourable. It is better to be cautious on these days.

★

Mrigashirsha ½
Arudhra
Punarvasu ¾

Sportsmen among you may eagerly look forward to the second half of this week, for it will signalise a time of singular success. If you are used to pastimes like solving word puzzles, etc., you may try to cash in on it. Frequenters of the turf will have the odds in their favour. This doesn't mean others will be left out. They will have their quota of luck no doubt. Honest (?) businessmen will be interested in pursuing some large game with considerable success and encouragement. Good overseas communication. Profitable journey. Friends, relations, and ornamants figure in the picture. The lot of your youger brother or sister appears to improve. Girls will get ear-rings and, other embellishments. Better leave 15-16 out of this picture as they are rather unfavourable days.

★

Punarvasu ¼
Pushya
Ashlesha

I am sure you have by this time tasted the bitter pill and are the wiser for it. I assure you of some relief after the week is over. The current week-end or the last two days, may bring about some complication in your private life. You are apt to be cheated in a financial transaction. Your efforts may not lead to desired effects. This disappointment will have its reaction on you, as a result of which you will lose balance and become cock-eyed, as it were. Some look like being robbed. In any case, the week-end or rather the last two days are bad, requiring your better nature to assert itself. Speculation had better be kept at arm's length. Avoid declamations. The days 13-16 will bring a measure of domestic happiness and success.

★

Makha
Purva Palguni
Uttara
Phalguni ¼

I expect you will find gradual improvement in your affairs from the last two days of this week. Improved business conditions and domestic harmony should make you feel warmer, although I cannot rule out tension between you and some of your relatives. If you have any ambitions for Parliament, the last two days may be taken advantage of to make some effort. Indeed, for anything that requires great personality and drive, these two days may be capitalised. Even otherwise, your reputation will be high on these days. This week opens an important month for you when you should think in terms of great achievements. 13-14 are bad for mental equanimity. Better not touch speculation on these days. The health of your kids may become indifferent.

★

Uttara
Phalguni ¾
Hastha
Chitra ½

I guess your expense ratio will become higher from the week-end. Trouble from enemies and ill-health have to be feared late this week. Your income will register a sudden fall and the ease with which your efforts had been bearing fruit, will turn a cold eye for some time. The worst part of it will be, you will not be able to enjoy a happy and peaceful home life. On 13-14 you should expect some strange development in your professional life which will upset your health and financial calculations. An air journey is not unlikely. 15-16 are days that will destroy your peace of mind. May be your kids feel unwell. Intellectually you will prove a poor shot. Don't touch speculation.

★

Chitra ½
Swati
Visakha ¾

The last two days of this week receive an extraordinarily lucky vibration which should be made capital of, by all of you. It is the time of the golden touch, so far as you are concerned. Profits you must be making in pots and success you must be pulling off easily, unless of course you are so unfortunate as to possess a poor horoscope or be prevented from enjoying the full benefits of such a splendid opportunity by unfavourable dasa and bhukthi. Speculation is an overwhelming indication as a means to that end. Intellectual performance is another source of income. Arrival of friends and relatives. Gain of jewels and clothes. Better avoid sports and pastime on 13-14. 15-16 also will be slightly adverse in financial and domestic matters.

★

Visakha ¼
Anuradha
Jeshtha

This week signifies great luck in your profession, the last two days especially, when I expect a lift in post or equivalent benefit. Businessmen particularly may look out and they will succeed in increasing the bank balance. A professional journey; purchase of vehicle; higher education. People with parliamentary ambitions or other high offices of honour, can well itch their wagon to these days. 13-14 are rather vicious. Be careful of your speech and money. In domestic matters a large lattitude will prevent an otherwise awkward situation. It is better to restrict your sporting activities on the following two days for fear of injury and defeat.

★

Mula
Purva Ashadha
Uttara
Ashadha ¼

I should imagine you have one of the best combinations in recent times, on the last two days of this week, excepting for one aspect which too should soften, after some days. Financially you are seen to get strong. Those with religious tendency, will have ample opportunity to follow their pursuits. Your reputation will be high. But I guess there will be some fifth columnists in your domestic fold who may try to sabotage your attempts. Friends and relatives may not feel well towards you. But I can warn them that it will be like playing with fire; for you will come out untarnished. You may find some difficulty in a journey. Suppose you cut it out? All through the earlier part of the week, you will feel funny and a bit expensive.

★

Uttara
Ashadha ¾
Shravana
Dhanistha ½

This week-end is apt to find you in a bitter mood. Your power seems to be at a low ebb and your soul is sick. If your father is alive there is reasonable apprehension of his ill-health. This is certainly not a favourable time for public activity. Financially it connotes a time when considerable caution has to be exercised. In domestic life too, I guess, patience and understanding will be needed in larger measure. You must avoid speculation. Better control your tongue. Some of you are apt to develop eye trouble. Women may pour oil in your troubled waters. The earlier part of the week will be comparatively successful and happy. You had better complete all your important activities before the last two days.

★

Dhanistha ½
Satha Bhishag
Purva
Bhadrapada ¾

Towards the end of the week, some of you may be going on a journey. You may be worried by stomach disorder, but that will not harm you at all. A few of you may be bitten by reptiles, so beware! Your domestic life is hardly likely to be peaceful. Quarrel or ill-health may dab your enthusiasm with tar. I have a word of caution also for you, don't allow your mind to roam along unhealthy channels or emotion to outrun discretion or you will catch trouble. The first three days are definitely favourable. They will bring you professional success and profit. Success in undertaking and arrival of friends are envisaged. The next two days will be ridden with trouble through unfriendly forces. Heavy expenses.

★

Purva
Bhadrapada ¼
Uttara
Bhadrapada
Revati

You have a full month ahead commencing from this week-end when you can work wonders. For one thing you will have excellent health. Secondly all the opposing forces will die down. Your credit will show marked improvement. Pending legal matters will end in your favour. People will find you charming and listen to your words. Sunday will be funny; don't make experiments with money or the health of your kids. The four days that follow should put you up on the map. Business will look up. The boss will have a word of cheer for you. Bank balance will be definitely more, I mean for businessmen. Arrival of friends or relatives and accomplishment of a work on hand.

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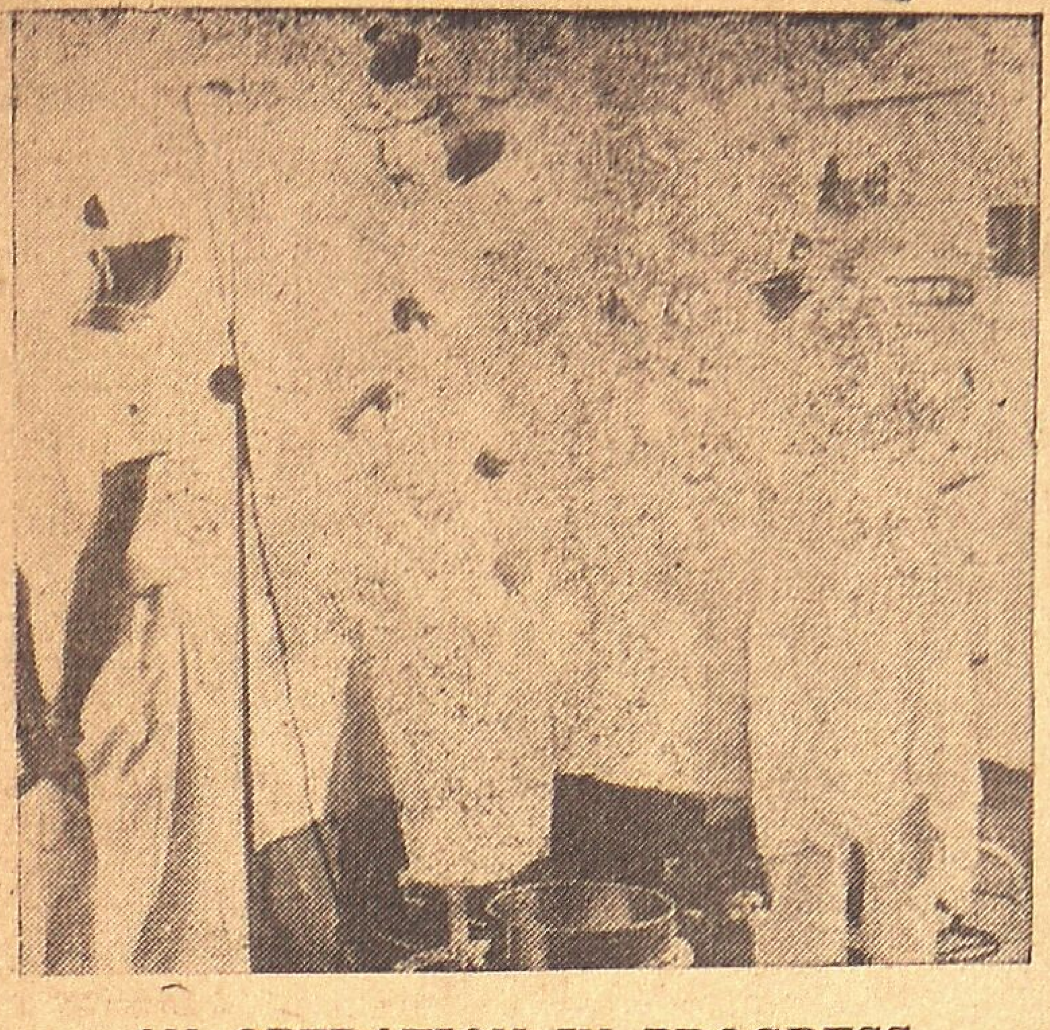
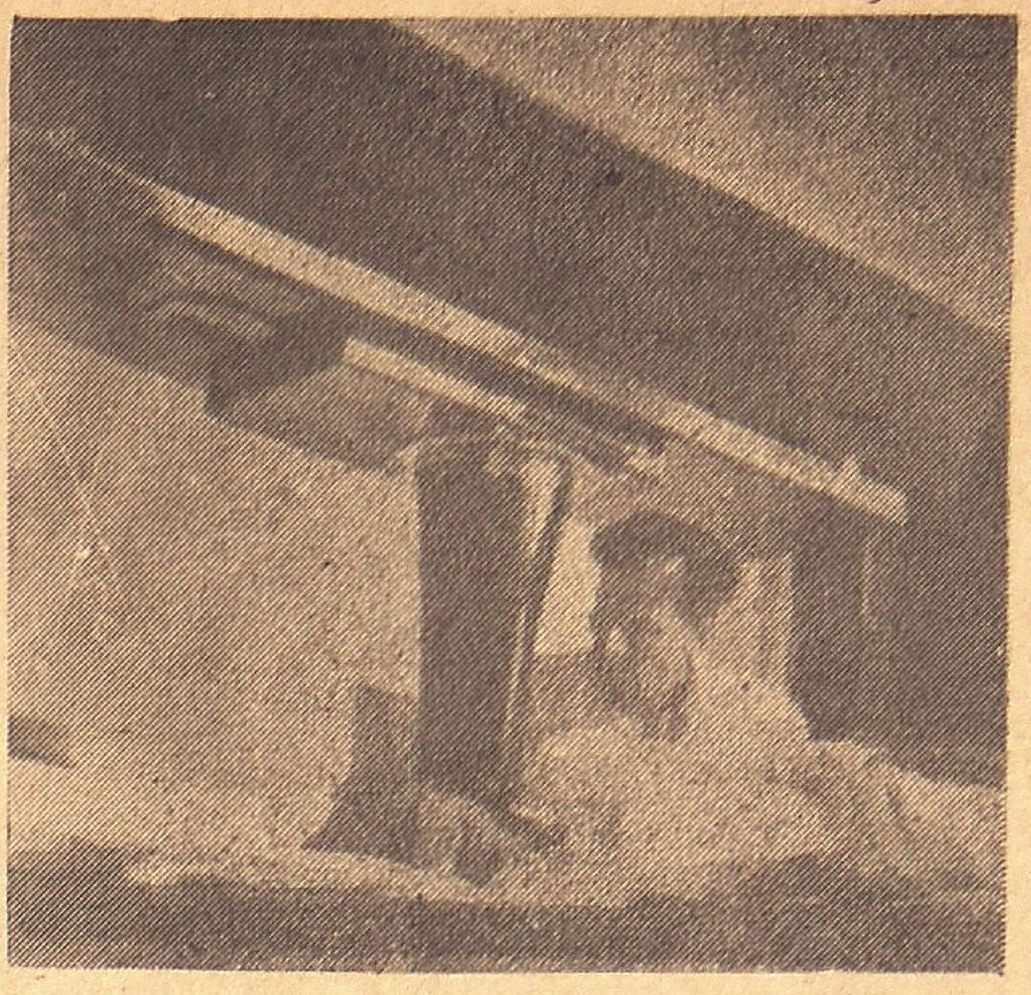

AN OPERATION IN PROGRESS


DEEP X-RAY THERAPY

A VIEW of the six storeyed Tata Memorial Hospital.

THE TATA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

(By S. R. Venkataraman, Servants of India Society)

Among the Hospitals for the treatment of Cancer and allied diseases the Tata Memorial Hospital is the earliest and foremost in India.

In the year 1932 at the instance of Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, Sir Dorab Tata agreed to build a hospital for the treatment of Cancer and allied diseases and provided facilities for research work as well. After a great deal of planning and discussions with experts in the line, the Hospital was opened on the 28th of February 1941. At the same time the Tata Trust sent out Indian Students and Doctors for special training abroad to man the Hospital on their return.

The Tata Trust has spent till 1944 a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs on capital and current expenditure, that is to say on lands and buildings and on equipments, the Trust has spent about 25 lakhs and on recurring expenditure such as the maintenance of hospital, 15 lakhs of rupees at the rate of 5 lakhs a year.

In Three Years

I visited this Hospital on the 6th April 1951 and had an opportunity of acquainting myself with the nature and scope of this work. I also met Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, the well known director of the Hospital. The hospital provides facilities for both indoor and outdoor treatment of patients. Records about the history of the Cancer patients, their diet, habits, etc., are kept and every Cancer case, wherever possible, is studied for record purposes. Besides a complete blood count, Khan Test and blood groupings are done. In addition chest screening is done in the case of all patients. Photographs of patients are taken before during and after treatment. During the three years since the establishment of the hospital 6,900 cases were enrolled out of which only 5,000 were grouped under the following heads: Cancer in the region of the head and neck; Cancer of breast; Cancer of the stomachs; Cancer of colon and rectum; Cancer of female and male genital organs; Cancer of the urinary system, male and female; Cancer of bones; Medical conditions like Hidgkin's diseases, Leukaemia, etc; Mixed tumors; and miscellaneous. Relief of pain is of great importance in the treatment of Cancer and this relief is given to patients by neurolysis with alcohol injections.

The department of anaesthesia which is equipped with the most up-to-date anaesthetic instruments works in close collaboration with the department of surgery. The X-Ray department which is the nerve centre of the hospital is fully equipped. It is in a position to meet the many heavy and varied demands. There are two sections in the X-Ray department, viz., Diagnostic and the Therapeutic. In the Diagnostic section 5,457 cases were examined during the triennial period from 1941. In the Deep Therapy section in the same period 1,794 patients were treated. The other departments are the physics departments where the protective devices for both Roentgen-Therapy and Curie-Therapy are carefully worked out. The Radium Laboratory is an important section of the Physics Department. There is also a Radium Plant.

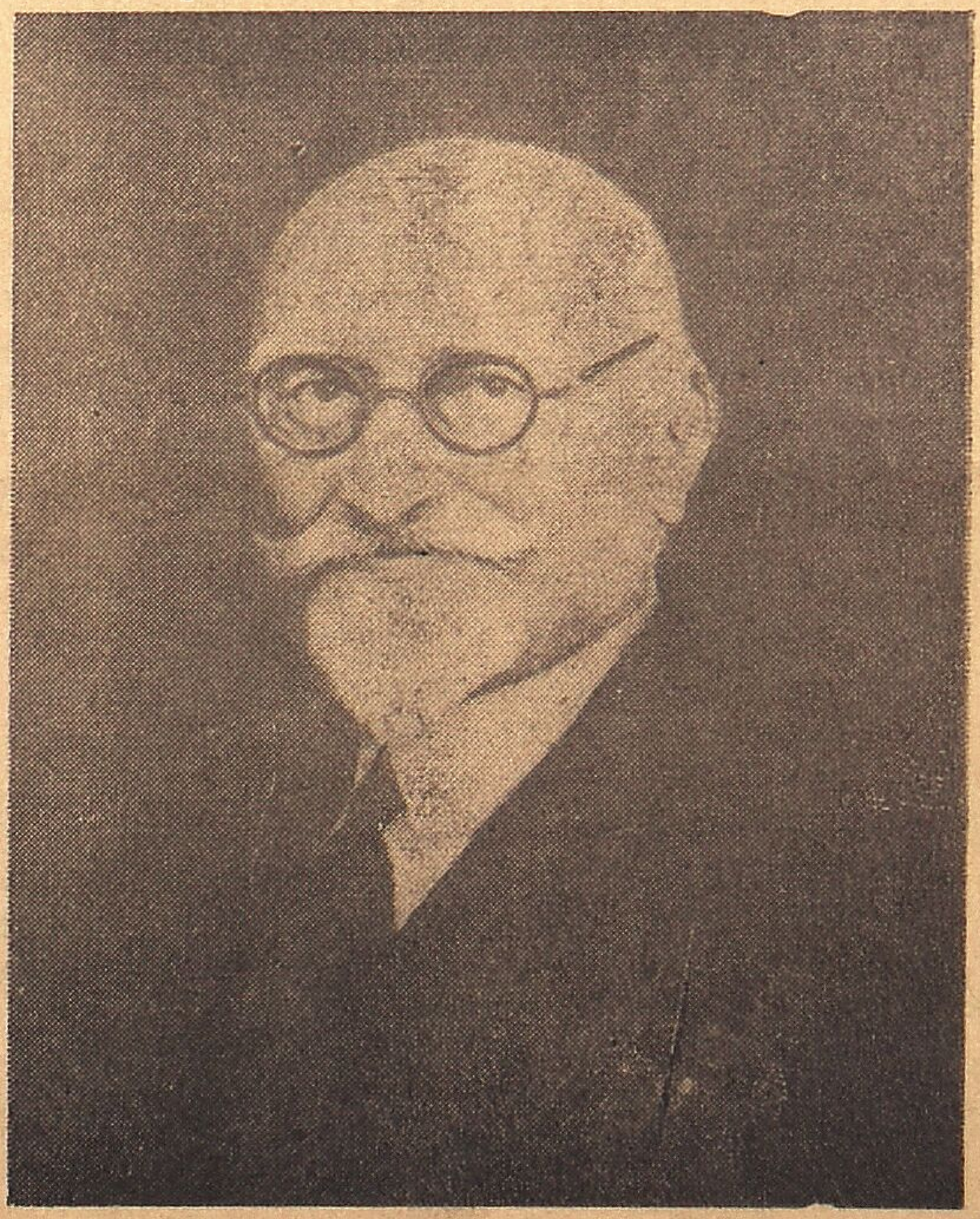
Research also is carried on in this hospital. The very first piece of research ever submitted by an Indian to an International Congress of Radiology was sponsored by the Tata Memorial Cancer Hospital. The department of Pathology carries on routine laboratory studies on patients admitted into the hospital for diagnosis and treatment. It is also one of the aims of the Tata Memorial Hospital to organise short but intensive courses for medical practitioners about the recent trends in the diagnosis and the treament of Cancer.

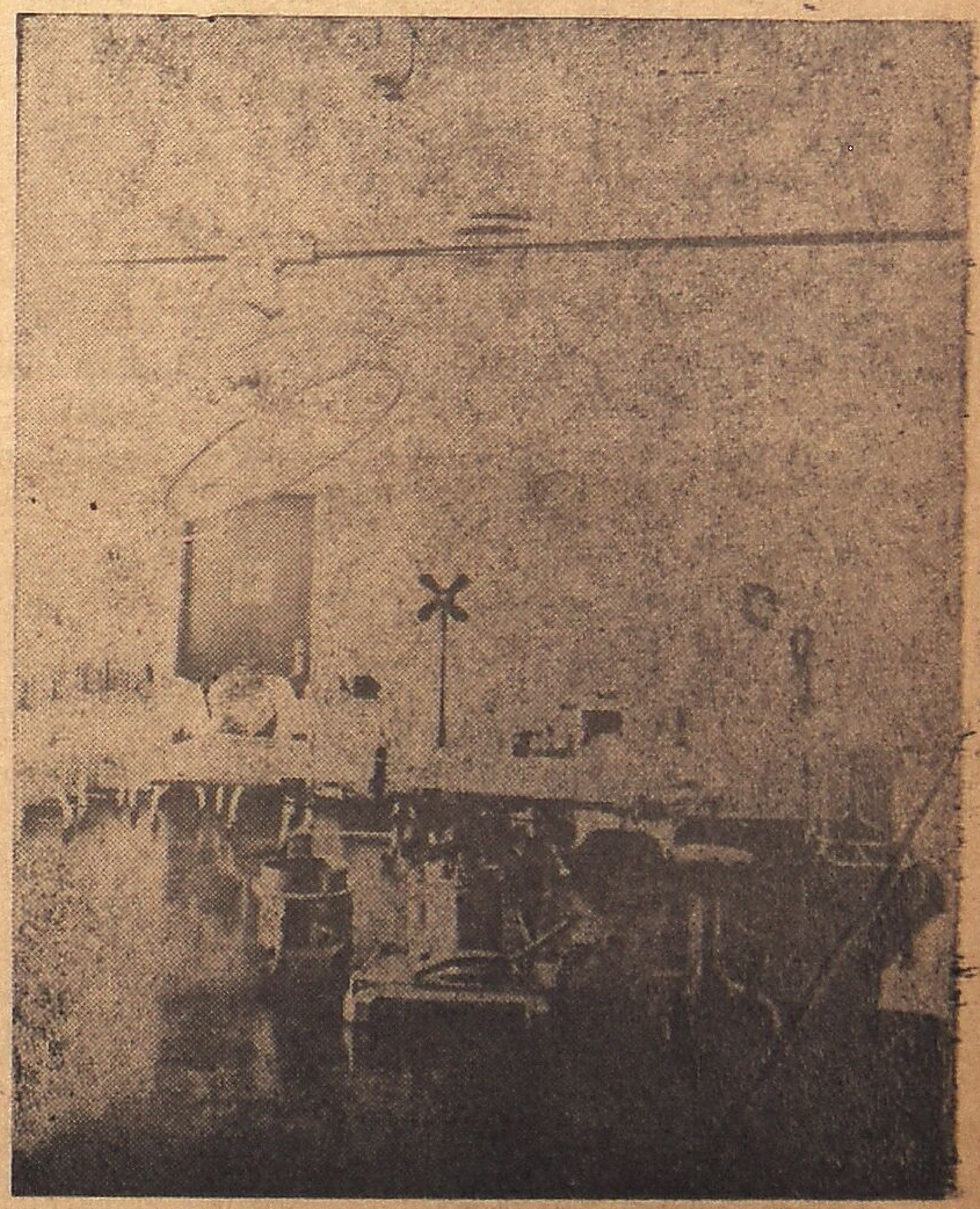
Weekly Conferences

Weekly conferences are held which are open to all medical men where patients who offer difficulties in diagnosis and treatment are present. A blood-bank has been opened in the hospital which has proved to be very beneficial to many patients who would otherwise have been deprived of the benefits of the Surgical treatment.

In the Photographic section photographs of patients on Cancer before and after treatment are taken. The library and the Reading Room of the Hospital, where I spent one useful hour, are supplied with the most up-to-date journals and books on the treatment of Cancer and allied diseases published in different parts of the world, in different languages like English, French and German.

RADON PLANT


SIR DORAB TATA, Founder of the Hospital.


A VIEW of the Operation Theatre.

Story

HIS REVENGE!

By M. C. M.

"WHERE are you going, dear?" asked the proud father, smugly stroking his pot-belly.

"For a walk, father. Uncle is taking me for an evening walk."

"Don't go far, little," warned the mother anxiously. "Ganesh, don't be away for long. Return before sunset."

"Right-o, madam," said the servant meekly, and took the child's hand. "Come, Uma." He made a low bow to the father, who acknowledged it with a slight nod; then he started, little Uma by his side.

But once out of sight of the parents, the hefty servant's countenance changed. The expression of meek obedience and affection disappeared, in its place appeared an expression of fierce contempt and implacable hatred. He stifled an oath that raced up his throat, composed his features as best as he could and addressed the child.

"And where shall we go today, Uma?"

"Why, to the hill, of course," the bright thing said without hesitation, pointing her tiny finger towards the craggy, barren top of a nearby hill that went up into the clouds. "Yesterday we returned after climbing half way, today we shall go right up to the top."

Ganesh restrained a savage smile and said. "Right; you shall have your wish." And he added, in a suppressed whisper, "And I shall have mine too."

The child clapped her hands in sheer glee and excitement and cried: "Come, make haste, it is getting late."

★

ABOUT an hour later, the couple reached the top of the hill, Ganesh panting and grim, almost scowling, and Uma hot and agog with rapture and excitement. It was a new and thrilling experience to look below and have a bird's eye view of trees and houses all around, now so small, and to look around and see in the distance the earth and heaven merging into each other. There, that was her house. O God, how small was it, in fact, and she never knew it. And the pedestrians on the tiny road looked ridiculously small, like the dolls her papa had brought for her to play. For a time the child was engrossed in these sights, and then with a happy smile she clapped her hands. "It is grand!" she whispered. "I must describe all this to mother when we go back."

"Yes, when you go back," echoed the man beside her. Something in his voice made her look up at him quickly; and the expression she found there—the expression of stern determination and pitiless hatred—was so odious and revolting that she uttered a cry. "Uncle!" she trilled. "What is the matter with you?"

The other brought himself back with an effort and patted the child. "Nothing, darling, I was just thinking. Now go and sit in the shade, or walk about carefully. Don't go near the cliffs. Let me alone for a while. Your uncle is very tired."

★

HE wanted solitude to give final touches to his plans. No need for hurry. There was an hour more for sunset, and the child's parents won't be getting anxious before that. And he wanted to sift and arrange his thoughts that were running wild and uncontrollable. Where he expected to feel nothing but a thrill of gratification he was feeling a vague uneasiness and a keen, underlying sense of frustration that defied interpretation. What was it due to?

His plan was well laid, and it worked without a hitch. And now when the execution was at hand, when the supreme time of gratification he had promised himself all the while was waiting to be his just for the taking, he found himself wavering.

Ganesh was mad with vexation—vexation at himself, and at the child, and at everything else at large. He had not bargained for this weakness after all the long, cheerless days and the drab, sleepless nights he had spent steeling his heart for this very purpose. In the dry, relentless scheme of his heart, where was room for pity?

★

HE fell back on his past: that was with him a remedy that never failed to brace him up, and to prick him into such an overwhelming awareness of the wicked injustice he suffered as to fill him with a remorseless demoniac determination.

Who was he now? An aged, stooping, wretched ex-convict, ostracised from human society, looked down upon by the meanest and the humblest; whose services no one sought, whose friendship no one wanted. But five years ago...

He was a flourishing petty trader, earning enough to support himself and his wife and three-year-old child. Then he was respected, loved and helped. He was happier in the intimate company of his wife and child than in society at large. But now, deprived of both, with an indelible stigma attached to him for life when he wanted a little word of comfort, a soothing word of sympathy, it was cruelly refused him: because he was an ex-convict.

★

HIS life was full of radiant hopes and promises before there walked into it the man who was destined to tear it to shreds.

The man's proposal was simple and lucrative; Ganesh was merely to act as an approach door to the huge stock of paddy the man had, for sale to the thousands of needy persons, at a higher price of course, but it was to be a real service, so long as the Government denied to those who could afford enough of what they needed. Was it not an unjust arrangement whereby the rich man's money brought him no greater amenities than the poor? Ganesh was impressed—no less by the prospects of money it held for him than by the arguments themselves. And he signed up for the side business in secret.

Things went on smoothly for a while, and then something went wrong somewhere. The police got wind of his back-door transactions. One morning he found himself in a police lock-up, awaiting trial for black-marketing.

Witnesses came forward by the hundred. The case was proved; but the police wanted to lay their hands on the source of the crime. They knew a petty trader could never hoard up enough paddy to conduct a roaring business in it. And then in the lock-up, the man who had brought on him all the calamities visited him.

★

AFTER five years Ganesh could now still recall the ringing tones in which the man pleaded with him not to give him away.

"Ganesh," he argued. "Just think a minute. By bringing out my name, do you think my crime is proved? It is very doubtful, and you will succeed in merely besmirching my social position. And even if it is proved, do you think they will let you off? Certainly not. They will punish you, as rigorously as if you were alone doing it. And then what will happen to your wife and child? Think of them, Ganesh. The helpless creatures will starve and die a miserable death; or it may be worse. But you keep my name out of this, and they will never know a want. They will be looked after as if you never left them, and they will be told that you have gone to foreign lands for booking urgent orders on my behalf,

(Please see page 24)

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Behind The War Hysteria In Pakistan

:0:

FIGHT FOR POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

What is behind the war scare in Pakistan and the feverish preparations ordered in that country?, asks "Insaf" in "Hindustan Times" and goes on to answer:

Those who claim to know Pakistan's ruling class declare that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. Mohammed Ali, Mr. Ikramullah and Mr. G. Ahmed, who really govern that country, are all cool-headed men who know that in any war with India, Pakistan would be worsted and might soon disintegrate.

According to these observers, there are two explanations for the hysteria. Political leadership of Pakistan being in the hands of "U. P. Muslims" is threatened by Punjabis and Sindhis on the one hand and Bengalis on the other. To avert it they have raised the cry of Pakistan in danger. The leadership is anxious to utilize the opportunity to build up Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as a national hero and thus make it difficult for hostile elements later to attack him and his associates.

Material For Mediator

The Pakistan Government also wish to provide Dr. Graham with the material for a report to the Security Council. They want him to say that there was no scope for mediation or arbitration because India would not co-operate in the implementation of the Council's directive and that India's troop movements being aimed against Pakistan there was a positive threat to international security demanding (armed) intervention by the U. N.

What Dr. Graham will say or do is his concern, but Pakistan has done everything to provide him and his Anglo-American sponsors with the material for an anti-Indian verdict.

A Little Hitler

At a time when Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan is taking the airs of a little Hitler and Pakistan is preparing for war there is a little too much of peace-mindedness in Delhi, continues the writer. It is true that militarily we are stronger, but modern wars are fought as much by the people as by the armed forces. For that an atmosphere has to be created, and, even more, plans have to be laid to meet all contingencies. People have to be educated about their respective roles in the case of an emergency.

Not Mere Bluff

All this disciplining need not be a costly affair. A nucleus of organizations round which volunteers can grow can be formed. Pakistan in testing its civil defence organization is not just bluffing. It means to try its strength when it can and is preparing from now for that day. Pakistan's rulers have come to realize that for their own safety they have to keep up the anti-Indian slogan and that if they can build their armed strength adequately, they may risk war.

At present their forces are dispersed on four fronts—Kashmir, the Punjab, the N.-W. F. P. and East Bengal. They cannot launch an all-out attack, but they have apparently been advised that they can launch a sudden attack on Kashmir from various directions and advance far enough to make the Srinagar Government collapse. Let us hope these dreams are not based on any chinks in India's defensive armour in Kashmir.

Moral Strength

Although necessarily an attack on Kashmir will mean an all-out war between the two countries, it is important that the enemy must not be in a position to make easy thrusts into Kashmir. The people of India have made up their mind to put a stop to the two-nation theory of Pakistan and as the people of Kashmir are with them they have the moral strength in fighting for the cause of Kashmir's freedom.

CASE AGAINST PAK EX-MINISTER

CONCLUDES IN DACCA

The Hamidul Huq Enquiry Case which was procceeding before a Special Bench of the Dacca High Court consisting of Chief Justice Shahabuddin and Justice Ellis concluded recently.

The case, it may be recalled, was instituted by the Central Pakistan Govt. under the provisions of Public Representative Offices (Disqualification) Act of Pakistan.

Mr. Hamidul Huq Choudhury who was the Finance Minister in both Nazimuddin and Nurul Amin Cabinet and also represented the Pakistan Govt. as a member of the Pakistan delegation to the United Nations Organisation at Lake Success in 1949, was charged with drawing false travelling allowances, participation in business despite being a Minister, using Govt. telephone or trunk calls for private purposes, favouritism, etc.

The case was first instituted before the Special Bench of the Dacca High Court on August 15, 1950.

In all 139 prosecution witnesses and 22 defence witnesses were examined by the Special Bench.

Findings of the enquiry by the Special Bench will be forwarded in due course to the Governor-General of Pakistan.

PAK JOURNALISTS

The working committee of the Karachi Union of Journalists has set up a four-man sub-committee to draft a report on the condition of working journalists in Pakistan to be sent to the ILO.

The ILO secretariat recently wrote to the KUJ to inform it about conditions of working journalists in Pakistan.

THE BATCH of U. K. students, who are now in this country, spending the summer vacation with their parents, snapped on arrival at Delhi airport.

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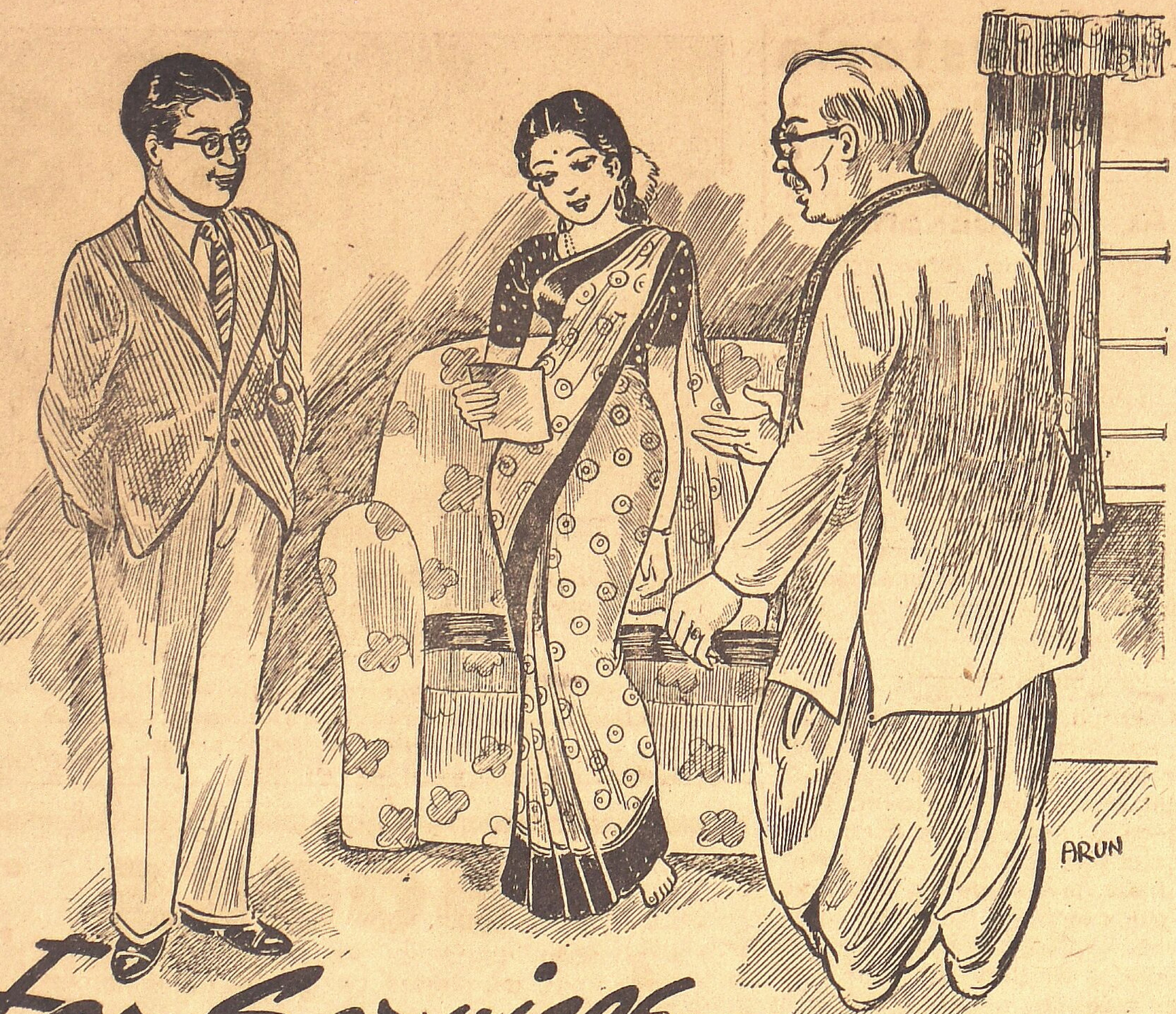

For Services RENDERED

By

D. S. GORDON

IT was a sultry day in May, and I was driving along Park Road trying to get through my morning rounds. I had already gone round to most of my patients' houses, but there still remained one wealthy elderly lady on whom I had to call. There was nothing the matter with her. But she had a charming daughter whom she fancied that I ought to meet 'with a view to matrimony.'

It was nearing noon time, and there was hardly anyone about except a few who sat under the trees in the park enjoying the cool shade. Suddenly a lady's arm shot out from the left of the road asking me to stop. I stopped. A slim, good-looking girl in a silk saree walked up to the car, opened the front door and sat on my left, leaving an angry gesticulating old man behind her.

'Drive on' she said.

I drove on bewildered by the situation in which I found myself so suddenly. The girl sat still, looking straight ahead. The minutes passed and I must have traversed a good distance. I looked at the girl and asked, 'Where shall I drive to ?'

'Drive anywhere—everywhere,' she answered in a fit of temper.

'This is not a taxi,' I ventured to suggest.

'I know it is not,' she replied.

★

AT that moment I took hold of the situation. The girl is terribly upset about something, I guessed. I stopped the car at a swell hotel where I was well-known, and took her in. I ordered two cool drinks thinking that it might perhaps cool her temper. As we sat sipping the drink I noticed that the girl appeared very tired and probably hungry.

'Would you like to eat something ?' I enquired.

'Yes,' she said. 'I have eaten nothing since last night because I quarreled with my father.'

'So the old gentleman in the park is your father ?'

'Yes,' she said, but offered no further explanation.

I ordered lunch for two and we ate it, pre-occupied with our own thoughts. When the meal was over I had already made up my mind what to do.

'Now Miss............' I began.

'Sona Das is my name,' she added filling up the elipsis.

'Now Miss Das, I am Dr. Prasad. I am going to treat you as my patient and prescribe some rest for you. I am sure you need it. So saying I led her upstairs to the ladies lounge room.

'Now relax yourself on that sofa,' I directed. 'Close your eyes and forget your troubles for half an hour, whatever they may be. I will pull down these window blinds and go downstairs instructing the hotel staff not to disturb you. When you have rested sufficiently press this buzzer and I will come up.'

★

I WENT downstairs and sat pretending to read a newspaper. Soon an elderly gentleman, whom I recognized as the girl's father, came in and sat opposite to me. He looked me up and down and finally remarked "They said that my daughter went away in a taxi. But you can't be a taxi man."

'May be I am a prosperous one,' I replied modestly.

He shook his head. 'No, no, it can't be. You look like a gentleman, he concluded.

'Appearances are so deceptive these days,' I philosophised.

But by this time a police officer had arrived. He saluted me respectfully and said, 'Dr. Prasad, this gentleman has given us the number of your car. He says his daughter drove away in it.'

'May be he is right, officer. But you need not worry about it. The matter will be settled amicably.'

'Thank you, doctor. In that case I shall withdraw.' So saying the officer retired from the scene.

★

'SO you are a doctor?' queried my visitor after the police officer had left. 'Pardon my mistakes. But where is my daughter ?'

'She is upstairs, resting. Come up and see,' I said.

'No, no. I can't climb those stairs,' was his reply.

At this moment the buzzer buzzed and I went up. Sona Das was standing at a window looking into the street below.

'How do you feel now ?' I asked.

'Oh I am alright. But I want to ask you a question if you will answer it honestly and truthfully,' she said.

I wondered what the question might be, but said I would try to answer it.

'What are you thinking of me and my behaviour today?'

I hesitated a little at this unexpected question. 'Well,' I began, 'I am thinking. Here is a lovely, well-educated girl, about twenty-two years of age. Just now she seems to be thoroughly upset by something........'

'Thank you, doctor. Now I must go home.'

"No, not yet," I said quickly, "Now that I have answered your question, tell me truthfully what you are thinking of me."

"I feel embarrassed," she said, "but I will tell you. I am thinking. Here is a handsome man, about thirty years of age, successful as a doctor, kindly,... has a very pleasant manner."

"You are mistaken, my dear young lady," I said deliberately, "about my pleasant manner. You have guessed rightly that I am a successful medical practitioner, but that is because I have that professional manner. It has been cultivated during the course of my practice. It costs money and I am going to send you my bill. Come now, your father is waiting for you below."

★

WE went downstairs and I took both father and daughter to their home in my car. Their house was a palatial building, evidently the residence of a wealthy man. Mr. Das called for coffee, and as we sat sipping it he seemed to feel that some explanation was needed for that day's occurrence. So he said, "Dr. Prasad, my daughter Sona is upset over something I have told her. You see, as a matter of duty I have arranged her wedding with a well-to-do young man of our acquaintance, and she does not seem to approve of my choice. We had some trouble over it in the park when you happened to come along. I do not want to say more, but all the same, I am most grateful for what you have done for us."

"Not at all, my dear sir," I rejoined. "It is all in the course of my professional practice. I have already told your daughter that I am going to charge her for services rendered. In fact I have my bill book right here and I shall make out at once what you owe me. Let me see...First of all Miss Das used my car as a taxi from the park to the hotel. Then the cool drink at the hotel and the lunch. Then the car hire from the hotel to your house. And finally for services rendered in my professional capacity. Here you are, Miss Das, here is your bill."

★

SONA took the slip of paper in her hand and looked at it. Her expression changed.

"Give me the bill," said her father, not understanding the change that had come over her face. "I will pay the amount, whatever it is."

"No father," said Sona, quickly putting away the paper into her dainty bag. "I can pay it myself."

"I shall come this evening to collect it," I said and rose from my seat. Sona nodded significantly and smiled.

The items in the bill were :

1. I love you.
2. You are going to marry me.
3. I will ask your father's consent this evening.—P. M.

From "Harijan"

SWARAJ POLITICS

(By J. C. Kumarappa)

Values dictated by belligerent conditions differ from those demanded by peace. To a soldier a rock affords a hiding place and a shelter from a enemy fire, a hill-side will enable him to cover his enemy from advantageous heights. But to a farmer a rock is so much unprotective surface, hindering his furrows from running straight. He wants no hiding place nor sloping fields. His purpose is not waging war but production to supply his needs. He wants his soft soil to be open to sun and rain and the surface flat enough to retain sufficient moisture. Such is the case also in the field of politics.

Formidable Front

While we were fighting British Imperialism we had recourse to a certain strategy. In personnel, the city people had definite advantages. The lawyers, physicians, professors and students presented a formidable front which looked impregnable. They needed little or no time to prepare for the wordy warfare on the platform and for the onslaughts on the evils of British Imperialism and to decry the exploitation of the masses. Hence such men were recruited in large numbers and given a short training in group discipline through congenial mass drill under the 'charkha' programme. To what extent all this proved successful, history has now recorded in the inauguration of the Indian Republic.

Scene Shifts

We have now turned the corner and a new situation faces us. Our problem is not to turn out a foreign imperialism but to build up, out of a culturally disintegrated population with a history of several centuries of slavery, a self-respecting nation which will pull its weight in the council of nations for the betterment of humanity and the advancement of civilization.

The personnel for this programme will differ according to the work to be done by them. We have now adult franchise. Every head counts and the largest number of them are in the villages. Therefore, our field of political labours has to be shifted to the rural areas. The subject matter to be dealt with is not British Imperial history but the vital problems facing the villagers. Hence; the present-day politician, to be effective, must be well versed in rural life and should be able to present a scheme of rural development that will satisfy the villagers and bring them economic and social relief. For these purposes who should be better qualified than the villager himself?

Burn Your Boats

Unfortunately, these differences in the political field before and after Swaraj were not appreciated and the soldiers who fought the British Imperialist were left in the saddle, with the effect that their notions do not help in any way to solve today's problems. Therefore, what is needed is not a wordy manifesto of flowery poetical ideals, but a grip of the rural life and its needs.

To this end those who would interest themselves in politics should burn their boats and settle in villages, identify themselves with the villagers and take up rural problems as their own and thoroughly understand the situation, gain the confidence of the villagers and work up the democratic organization from below. Agriculture being the principal occupation in the village, politicians should take it up or be closely associated with it.

No Adaptability

The days when the "-white-collared" gentry could dabble in politics are gone. The times have changed and demand different tactics.

The Congress has (till now) failed to show any adaptability to the difference in the environment and circumstances and is not responsive to public opinion. (Unless it removes this defect) its days are numbered. If any other body wishes to serve the nation it should formulate its programme to suit the present environment. It should go to the villages, abandon the Delhi mentality and accept the rural way of approach to the problems facing us. Power politics can serve us no longer. What we need is an approach through service. The village voter has to be educated to appreciate the change in his own status and responsibility and shown the way to discharge his duties properly. Hobnobbing with city life will not help matters.

We trust those who are contemplating a change of political allegiance will keep these fundamental truths in view and act accordingly. Only that way can we implement the practical aspect of life under real Swaraj. Without this political work will be a mere game of chance and not worth the candle.

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ON GITA

We are in receipt of "Sreemad Bhagavat Geeta" described as "reflections of a lay thinker" by K. S. Ramakrishna Iyer. Copies can be had from the author, "Srivatsam," College Rd.. Palghat.

POST-OFFICE ON WHEELS: Srimathi Ammu Swaminathan, M.P. purchasing stamps from the counter of the Mobile Post Office, which was recently inaugurated by the Mayor, Sri R. Ramanathan Chettiar. Picture also shows the Mayor, the P. M. G. and other notables.—P. I. B.

Memorial To Poet Vidyapati

More than 500 years ago, Bihar gave birth to a poet who is unique in poetic genius and who has been a source of inspiration to Rabindranath and many others.

This poet was no other than Vidyapati, popularly known as Maithil Kokil. He was born at Village Visphi in the Madhubani sub-division of the district of Darbhanga. Although an erudite scholar of Sanskrit the contribution of this great poet to our varnacular literature was very great and remarkable, writes Rajkumar Mishra in a Patna journal.

Had he been born in England or any other advanced country of the world a suitable memorial would certainly have been erected at his place of birth. But having been in bondage of slavery for centuries we have not yet learnt to be proud of our poets, philosophers, sages and savants.

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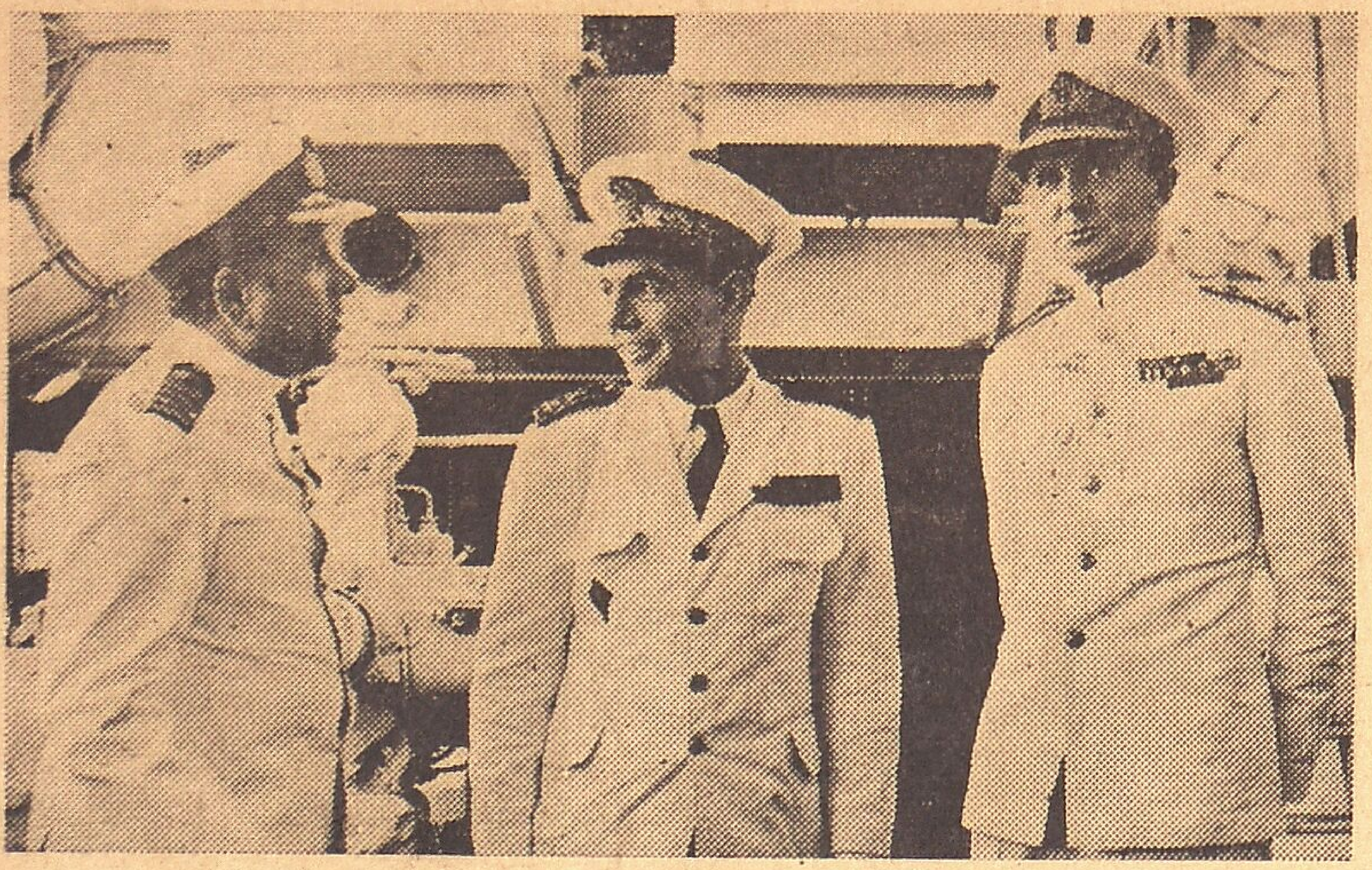

A ROUSING RECEPTION was given to the I. N. Squadron during its recent visit to Madagascar. Picture shows Vice-Admiral Auboyneau, C-in-C of the French Forces in the Indian Ocean, with Rear Admiral G. Barnard and Captain Karmarkar on board I. N. S. "Delhi."—P. I. B.

Pakistan's Military Budget

According to the published Budget figures, Pakistan's defence expenditure has been on such a huge scale that it has even been exceeding her total revenues, states a correspondent in a Delhi journal.

In 1948-49, Pakistan's defence expenditure was Rs. 59 crores as against the State's total revenue of Rs. 56.32 crores. In the following year defence expenditure rose to Rs. 72 crores which was over a crore more than the year's total revenue. It rose to Rs. 78.38 crores in 1951-52, but thanks to the big spurt in customs revenue, tax receipts showed also considerable improvement during the last two years.

May Go Bankrupt

Even to-day, however, Pakistan's expenditure on her armed forces is well over 70 per cent of her total revenue. In India the expenditure on defence is barely 40 percent of her total revenue—which is much lower than even the percentage of military expenditure under British rule.

It is true that India's defence expenditure rose from Rs. 152.79 crores in 1948-49 to Rs. 194.99 crores in 1951-52, but the increase is largely due to the devaluation of the Indian rupee. If allowance is made for this fact, it will be seen that India has not only been reducing her armed strength but also spending less and less on defence. So far as Pakistan is concerned, she has been rapidly increasing her defence expenditure—in fact, at such grave risk to her economy that if it goes on at this rate, the State may soon be in bankruptcy.

THEY RETURN!

Twenty thousand Muslims returned from Pakistan to U. P. between January and May last according to a spokesman of the U. P. Government. They are being rehabilitated in their old occupations and their property is being restored to them.

REMEMBER

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Three Great Lives

Three broadcasts on Sri Aurobindo, Dr. Annie Besant, and J. Krishnamurthi, given by Sri Kewal Motwani, from Radio Ceylon are reprinted in his book "Three Great Sages."* They are published as they were delivered, says the author in the preface and goes on:

"The purpose of the first two talks was to present to the listeners brief life-sketches of the late Sri Aurobindo and Dr. Annie Besant since they and their work were not sufficiently known to the people of Ceylon, while the third talk was devoted to presenting a broad outline of the teachings of Mr. J. Krishnamurthi," the Seer. Of Sri Aurobindo, and that doughty fighter for freedom Mrs. Besant the author says:

"Sri Aurobindo's name has gone far and wide and is beginning to affect very vitally the thinking of mankind today. His writings are studied with reverence and enthusiasm in Indian and American universities. Doctorate theses have been written expounding different phases of his Internal Yoga."

"The secret of Mrs. Besant's greatness lay in her mastery of yoga. Her total literary output numbers about 400 books and pamphlets, not a few of which have gone into many editions. It was her custom to withdraw all her bank balances on the first of January every year and give them away in charity, and in this manner, she gave approximately rupees thirty-five lacs to the various causes in India."

*Published by Ganesh & Co., (Madras) Ltd., Madras-17. Re.1.

BIRDS

வீட்டுப்பறவைகள் : ச. கு. கணபதி ஐயர். கிராம ஜோதி நிலையம், மயிலாப்பூர், சென்னை-4. விலை ரூ. 1-4-0.

In this book the author describes the characteristics of domestic birds like cocks, peacocks, ducks, geese, turkeys and pigeons.

THE COW

கறவை மாடு : ச, கு. கணபதி ஐயர், கிராம ஜோதி நூலகம், 15-1, மந்தைவெளி லேன், சென்னை–4. விலை ரூ. 1-8-0.

The place of the cow in our country's economy, its care, and upkeep, its dietary, the diseases that afflict it, and the organisation of dairies, are treated at length in this book by Sri S. K. Ganapathi Iyer.

The author is emphatic in his declaration that our cows are as good as the cows found in any part of the earth. Their resistance to disease is greater. If our cattle wealth is on the verge of ruination, it is more due to economic considerations, faulty diet, and indifferent breeding methods.

The ways and means of improving the lot of our cattle, and incidentally the wealth of the country is clearly enunciated by the author.

A book for all those who own or have ambitions of owning this most useful of domesticated animals.

BIOGRAPHY

Saint Durgacharan Nag, Sri Ramakrishna Mutt, Madras. Price Rs. 2-4-0.

This is a charming presentation of the life of an ideal householder-disciple of Sri Ramakrishna, popularly known as Nag Mahashay. Adapted from a Bengali publication, that appeared some years back, this biography illustrates "how a life of sanyasa and supreme spirituality can be lived even in the midst of modern society and worldly environments."

A book for spiritual aspirants.

SKETCHES

அட நாராயணா : என். ராமரத்னம். வஸந்தா பிரசுரம், 7, குழந்தை தெரு, சென்னை-3. விலை ரூ. 1-4-0.

The sketches in lighter vein that make up this book are about everyday occurrences, and deal with the common men and women in all their moods. Endowed with a gift of humour, the author writes with understanding and skill. Sri R. Krishnamurthi has contributed an appreciative foreword.

"GUIDING STAR"

We are in receipt of July issue of the "Guiding Star," a monthly described as devoted "to mining, commerce, astrology, etc." Edited by Prof. Pakala Surianarayana Rao, it is priced 8 annas. Address: 10, Mount Road, P.B. 2233, Madras.

FOR SCOUTS

Bearing messages of goodwill from Chief Minister Kumaraswami Raja, the inaugural number of "The South Madras Bharat Scouts & Guides"—the official journal of their Association, contains news and notes on scouting.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Mysore's Minister for Law and Labour has given an interesting survey of Mysore's fight for freedom in his book, "How Mysore Won Responsible Government." Published by Kataka Advertising, Bangalore-2, it is priced eight annas only.

THREE MINUTES TENSION !

(By Pothan Joseph)

TO hold a clenched fist in one posture for three minutes' running is not an easy feat, and those who feel amused over Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's performance at Karachi on July 27 would do well privately to attempt the exploit. "From today," he said, "this should be the symbol of our national determination." The physical strain involved in maintaining a single immobile attitude cannot be gauged without an attempt especially, when the audience responds with cries like "Take Palestine, Kashmir and India." Geographically, it is a jumble ; but the steady hand was held erect by the Prime Minister of Pakistan for three minutes' applause. It becomes all the more disturbing when offers for affixing signatures in blood are flourished on the spot. When the photographer of the old type says "Steady" as he puts his head under the black cloth, the group is apt to bat an eyelid or to wince, and he, therefore, is particular about having a second snap, although the function itself does not cost three seconds. I used to be under the impression that an artist's model had an easy time of it in posing before the canvas until a professional model explained to me that it was torture to continue in a particular pose while it was being slowly copied by the student. The tension was described to me before a statue of Augustus in the Vatican Museum. The Emperor stands with his hand raised, and I was given to understand that as a model he must have undergone considerable distress, though the final result is a magnificent legacy.

★

Historical Feature

AFTER World War I, the Armistice Day had been set apart on a two minutes' silence in honour of the Unknown Warrior, but those who participated in the function, invariably felt that perfect detachment and the observance of silence lent a tormenting sensation to the throat, and any irregularities like a cough during the solemn moments was apt to create irreverent impressions. The effort to hold the tight fist for hundred and eighty seconds, should be commended as an act of muscular self-control. It could not have been the play of imagination in being tight-fisted that kept the hand up in these days of financial shortage and unpaid debts. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's "peace-plan" had been pre-conditioned by "five points" dictated from Karachi which Pandit Nehru, if he cared, could go and discuss with him in Karachi. In Korea, the dispute hovers over the creation of the "buffer-zone" for the sake of peace, but over Kashmir the long-range telegrams resulted in an exchange of invitations, the hand at one end, being raised as the "symbol of our national determination." When one of the great ancestors, Ishmael, went out for his adventures in the world, it was said of him that his hand would be raised against all others, while all others would raise their hands at him. The Clenched Fist is historically a failure, and it never won the sympathy of the world.

★

Sense of Impotence

IN the recent correspondence, between the two Prime Ministers, calmness and firmness has had, so to speak, the upper hand, because war-psychosis is always a febrile influence. While in two wars, Germany was definitely war-minded and goose-stepping, the British people, seldom prepared for an excursion, found that in their very reluctance, they had the vitality for "muddling through." It matters little in the Kashmir dispute, which side the "Arab Nations" are sponsoring, although much is made of their prowess as a contributing factor ; but at every test, the theory of a consolidated front under the Arab Higher Committee has failed, and if all the hands are clenched, it cannot add to the reserves of strength essential for holding a more or less established line. The Clenchel Fist gesture conveys a sense of impotence as in the case of a child making challenging grimaces at a passing mail train across the level-crossing. The Clenched Fist and the raised foot are not going to solve the story of a conflict that should be left to solidify itself by the geographical demarcation that has long existed as a settled fact. As a physical feat however it must be conceded that the Three Minutes Tension must have been more exacting than the old vogue of a two-minutes' silence on Armistice Day.

India produces about 12 million bamboos a year, half of which are used for agricultural purposes and other half for making paper, house building, fencing, poles, etc.

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(By Acharya)

Dear Reader,

Please try to understand the following passage without the help of translation. Note down any new words that you do not know. Then compare your version with this translation.

सही रास्ता

किसी समय बापू महाराष्ट्र में दौरा कर रहे थे। मीरज में उनका थोड़ासा कार्यक्रम था। वह तो पूरा हो गया; लेकिन लोगों की इच्छा थी कि वे कुछ अधिक रहें। जब देखा कि बापू मानते नहीं हैं, तो उन्होंने आग्रह करना चाहा। समय हो गया, तो भी मोटर आयी ही नहीं।

बापू बेचैन हो गये। लोगों से पूछा तो कहने लगे—"मोटर बिगड़ गयी है।" बापू का धीरज टूट गया; बोले—"मुझे तो इसी क्षण अगले मुकाम के लिये रवाना होना चाहिये। मैं यहाँ नहीं रह सकता।" इतना कहते ही उन्होंने तो पैदल ही रास्ता पकड़ा। कुछ स्वयंसेवक उनके साथ हो लिये। बापू ने उनसे पूछा—"अगले मुकाम का रास्ता किधर से जाता है?"

उन्होंने एक गलत दिशा बतला दी।

उन दिनों बापू जूता नहीं पहनते थे। उन्होंने जब देखा कि रास्ता तो आगे है नहीं, तो उसी दिशा में खेत में से जाने लगे। पैरों में काँटे चुभ गये, पर रुके नहीं।

तब तो स्वयंसेवक शरमाये।

उन्हें बड़ा दुःख हुआ। उन्होंने क्षमा माँगी और सही रास्ता बताया।

वे मोटर का प्रबन्ध कर लाने के लिये तैयार हुए।

THE RIGHT PATH

Once Bapu was touring in Maharashtra. He had a short programme in Miraj. That was over, but the people wanted him to stay more. When they saw that Bapu was not agreeing, they wanted to press him. The time was over, and even then the car did not arrive.

Bapu was in distress. When he asked the people, they said, "The car is in repair." Bapu lost courage and said, "I should start this minute for the next camp. I can't remain here." So saying, he began to walk. Some of the volunteers followed him. Bapu asked them, "Where is the way to the next camp?"

They showed him a wrong direction.

Bapu was not wearing sandals in those days. When he saw that there was no way further, he bagn to walk in the same direction through the fields. He ran thorns in his leg, but never halted.

Then the volunteers were ashamed.

They were very sorry. They apologized, and showed him the right path.

They were also ready to arrange for a car.

SPOTLIGHT— —By Santano

Thus Spake The MAHATMA

I have in my life never been guilty of saying things I did not mean—my nature is to go straight to the heart and if often I fail in doing so for the time being, I know that Truth will ultimately make itself heard and felt, as it has often done in my experience.

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Free India

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1951

SHAME ON SOUTH

Muslim leaders from other parts of India have promptly come forward to condemn the "jehad" hysteria of Pakistan. In Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, and other places mass meetings were held in which Liaquat Ali Khan's Clench-ed Fist hysteries were strongly denounced.

After a fortnight of careful thinking, Mr. Mahomed Ismail, the President of the All India Muslim League, has also come forward with a statement. It is a masterpiece of half-heartedness and equivocation. And curiously enough, there is not one word of condemnation of Pakistani war threats, its clenched fists, and its campaign of hatred.

And yet, it is with such a wonderful leader that our provincial Congress bosses are reported to be angling for an election alliance! That Madras should have the Muslim League organisation, while all other parts of India have dissolved it, was itself a blot on the fair name of the South. And if this idea of a Congress-League election pact also fructifies, our shame will be complete.

A GREAT FIGHTER

In the death of Srimathi Lakshmipathy, India has lost one of her bravest daughters.

A pioneer in the field of social reform, she was the first lady to plunge into the freedom fight in the South. An impressive speaker and a loving comrade, she was simple and unostentatious and commanded universal respect and esteem. She adorned the Chair as Deputy Speaker with distinction in the Assembly and in the Prakasam Ministry, she was made Health Minister. A great lady has gone to her rest after a life of restless service and sacrifice. May her soul rest in peace.

REALISM IN FOREIGN POLICY

India's foreign policy is not a matter for argument at home and the President's remarks to Parliament on the awakening of Asia and its consequences will excite only general advance approval. There is a reference to the new treaty of friendship with Burma. Though India may not join Burma in criticising the proposed Japanese peace treaty it is now clear that the Middle East means more to India than the Far East. So no surprise can be occasioned by Maulana Azad's visit to Ankara and Teheran where he explained what India is doing for Kashmir. There was also a reference to Jordan not merely because King Abdullah was a portege of Britain. The oil dispute, in which Iran is a principal found mention in the President's review of foreign affairs. The letters sent from Delhi to Dr. Mossadeq have been only mentioned in the Press so far, though Pandit Nehru said in June that contracts derived from unequal treaties had no sanctity.

Taking Shape

The foreign policy of India is just taking shape. So the controversy with South Africa in spite of the regular appearance in print is of far less importance than the arrangements linked with India's security. The Indian ocean region is an area of special interest. But India's naval strength is small and it looks as if British aid from Aden to Singapore is required, even as it was advocated by the Chatfield Committee that looked over India's defences before the war. If India has secured her interests in Nepal by a settlement with the Ranas in May there is a risk that Communist control of Tibet may lead to fresh problems. The President's speech contained no reference to Tibet, to India's N. E. frontier (about which Mr. Sri Prakasa spoke frankly last week) or to Burma where the Reds design to have a new Burma Road from Rangoon to Yunnanfu.

It may be deliberate, and that is why India's emerging foreign policy must not be treated in the abstract hereafter. The President's mention of U. S. food aid to India is not accidental. Appreciation of America's own interest in Asia is growing under the pressure of events. If there is still regret over the Korean war, there is no longer a blind belief that the Soviet impact on Asia is inevitable and benevolent.

After the last White Paper on Kashmir, no analysis of Indo-Pakistan, strained relations is called for. But the President stressed points of agreement rather than difference and made no charges against Pakistan propaganda. It may be due to the interest shown by the U. S. A. and Britain in the current clamour but it may be also due to the fact that peace is better than war and our foreign policy must always aim at peace.

To those who feel aggrieved by the hardships of Indians in Ceylon or Kenya the speech from the Indian President will convey nothing. It will suggest that the

THE MEMORIAL LIBRARY & TOWN HALL erected in Salem to commemorate the distinguished services of Dr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, Grand Old Man of India and ex-President of the Indian National Congress, which was recently opened by the Chief Minister of Madras. In this national memorial is housed the late leader's valuble library, which has been gifted to the public by his family.

differences of the past are buried and India is more concerned with the results of Apertheid for Africans than over the loss of business by Indian traders. It is, in one way, good, to be disinterested and high-minded, for India's own capacity to protect Indians in Java or Saigon may be questioned by those who usually link armed strength with India's capacity to make herself heard.

Goodwill towards Burma is not compromised by reports that Burma's Foreign Minister is worried over Indo-Pakistan differences and the danger on Assam's border. The present preoccupation with the North West must not make one blind to the recurrence of floods in Assam, tribal welfare and the Chinese hold on Eastern Tibet. The Tibetan episode has altered the main direction of Indian policy but the speech hardly even glances at that but only at the defensive preparations entailed by Pakistan's refusal to leave Kashmir to Dr. Graham.

Territorial Compensation

It is noteworthy that either U. N. nor Dr. Graham got a mention in the official survey of foreign relations. Outside India, the force of Pakistan propaganda has been long felt and the time has come to have a regular Envoy-at-Large. The "Hindustan Times" columnist suggested that Dr. Azad should talk extensively to explain how Muslims in India are not concerned with Pakistan's complaints about war. The plateau of Kashmir overlooking the N.W.F.P. may appear as menacing as Afghanistan in the eyes of Pakistan pamphaleteers who are trying to push forward a forward policy to get again into Waziristan and the tribal belt. It is noteworthy that Pakistan is trying for territorial compensation on the score that Nepal has been firmly attached to India not in the belief that Kashmir has been lost for good.

The subtleties of propaganda cannot be expected in a formal speech but it is well to note that Commonwealth relations did not even get a bare mention. Nor was there any allusion to Goa or Pondicherry. The angle as regards merger has perhaps changed for the present, and the internal economic problem that prevent an advantageous or adventurous foreign policy appear to guide policy.

It is patent that India cannot put her oar into the Suez Canal question and the claims of Egypt to the Sudan can only be regarded as academic. This is not displeasing for it suggests that objections to Australia's attachment to the U. S. A. and former backing for Indonesia's ambitions in New Guinea have been lately put aside. Towards realism is foreign policy being pushed; that is why the Five Power Pact on which the detached dwell calls for less mention than the military settlement probable in Korea. The academic complaints heard about Franco Spain and the U. S. monopoly of the atom-bomb have been left behind for career diplomats are coming to the front and knowledge rather than sentiment is shaping policy. That conclusion is not unwarranted by the careful words used about Nepal where the Ranas have been made to lie down with the Congress.

Correctness

It is, however, with Pakistan that realism is wanted—trade ties count for much still and the slump in the market, coincides with the beginning of the final session cannot altogether be lost on those who might find in Mr. Churchill's remarks on India's part in World War II something to consider carefully. India's troops matter more than her motives and the praise for her treatment of the Indian princes seems more significant than the pleas heard for arbitration in Kashmir. It is noteworthy that India, after intervention in Indonesia, has lost crusading zeal and makes no show of concern for the Chinese in Macao or the Filipinos who live under the shadow of U. S. protection. The troubles in Malaya have had an effect on Free India's view of colonial problems and that is why reforms in East Africa are left to private comment, not for official demarches. Correctness comes before cordiality and the interest shown in Gen. San Martin's centenary in 1951 like the withdrawal of a case against a Chilean diplomat, this year proves that the policy emerging goes beyond conventions to a gradual appreciation of how things stand.—M. K. R.

ON THE COVER

Nimmi, one of the popular artistes of the Hindi screen.

BOMBAY LETTER

(From Our Correspondent)

BOMBAY, August 7.

Will there be a war between Pakistan and India? This is the only absorbing talk in every quarter in Bombay. The correspondence between Liaquat Ali Khan and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru released from time to time has been very closely scrutinised by the members. It is admitted on all sides that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's letter of July 26 to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan could not go further in contents and tone as an appeal for peace. It is acknowledged as an essay on humility, while Liaquat Ali Khan's replies are spurned as highly boasting and bombastic. That India is earnest about peace is readily conceded by all including foreign observers in spite of their differences with Pandit Nehru on India's foreign policy. To say that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is thirsting for war cannot be swallowed even by the biggest sympathisers of Pakistan.

Hint To Auchinleck

I learn on good authority that Field-Marshal Auchinleck, former Commander-in-Chief of India who is now busy in Pakistan on "carpet making" business, has been asked to get back to England immediately in spite of his pressing "carpet making" business engagements. This is an indication that British Government will not countenance any outbreak of hostilities between Pakistan and India. It is also said that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's repeated emphasis that any invasion of the Kashmir Territory would be interpreted as invasion of India and would promptly be dealt with by Indian military forces has made an unmistakable impression both upon the United States of America and Great Britain that the Indian Prime Minister means what he says.

Britain's Warning

According to one source, the British Government has reminded Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan about the serious cnsequences of his recent utterances and that no help of any kind could be expected either from Great Britain or the United States of America. They have also made clear that guns and ammunitions which are now being normally supplied to Pakistan would automatically be withheld once the hostilities break out. This is expected to tone down Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. He is fully aware that Pakistan has not got the same mechanised army as India has which is reputed to be one of the best in the world. Secondly, though Pakistan has latest types of fighters and other military planes, India is not far behind Pakistan in regard to air force and in fact India has a larger number of planes than Pakistan. Taking all these factors into consideration one comes to the conclusion that there will be no war between the two countries. But at the same time, India should not be caught napping. She must keep herself fully equipped and thoroughly prepared to meet any thrust, even an unguarded one, at any moment. It is clear from the trend of street corner discussions that in spite of numerous differences of opinion and criticism of the Nehru Government, people of India will rally as one unit behind the Prime Minister if there is any war between India and Pakistan. While Bombay is fully alive to the situation it is least perturbed by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's war-mongering outbursts.

* * *

Conference Week

The week under review saw a number of important conferences when the leading captains of Industry and Labour were present. The Export Advisory Council, the Textile Control Committee, the Central Cotton Advisory Board, the Development Committee on Industries and the Joint Consultative Board of Industries and Labour held their meetings which were attended by Mr. Harekrishna Mahatab, Industries Minister, and other officials of the Commerce and Finance Ministries. Outspoken statements were made by the businessmen criticising the Government for their frequent changes in Export Policy, particularly in regard to Cloth, Oil Seeds and Oils. Commercial magnates who attended these meetings told the Government that their Export Policy was detrimental to the Export Trade of India. Export duties on Cotton, Jute goods, Cotton waste and other goods were not calculated to serve larger interests of the country's foreign trade and Government failed to assess the implications in the International market, which was constantly changing and shifting. It was pointed out that export duty on Jute goods was out of all proportion and exorbitant, and would have a say on production in India. It was a pity the Minister could not give them any satisfactory reply. He meekly said that Government would go into their complaints.

Cotton Board

The Central Cotton Advisory Board reviewed the working of the Cotton Control during the year 1950/51 and also discussed details of control for the season 1951/52 in the light of current season's experience. No final decision was taken, although it was hinted that there was a fair measure of agreement about the general lines on which Cotton Control is to be worked next season. The Regional Committees which now do the purchases of cotton will continue to function and all holders of cotton will have to offer their stocks for sale to these committees. The direct sales by merchants to Mills will be strictly precluded and Cotton will be cleared through these Committees.

* * *

Welcome To Wheat

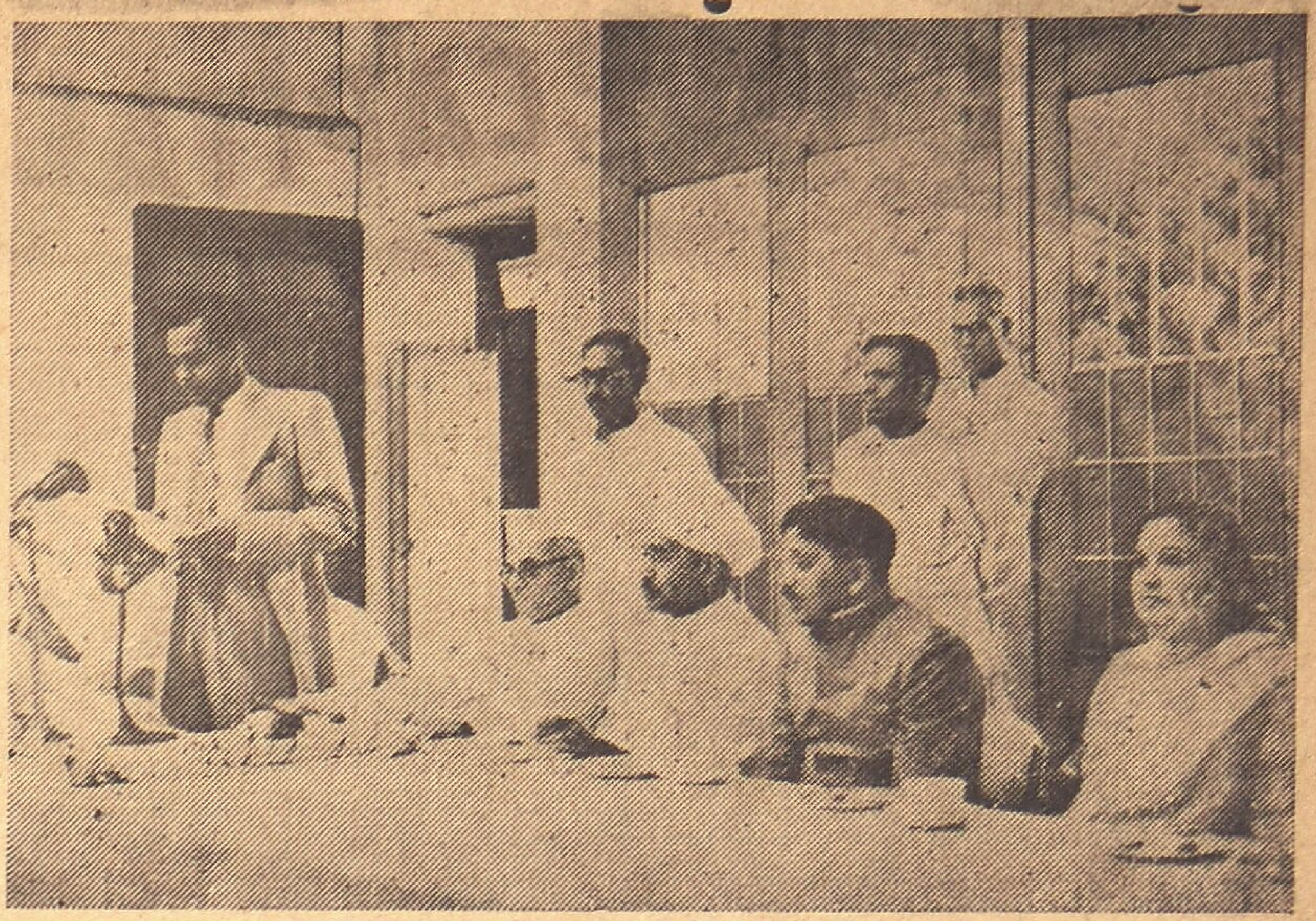
Yet another noteworthy event that took place during the week under review was the arrival of the first shipment of American grain under the Indian Emergency Food Act of 1951. A grand welcome was given by the Mayor of Bombay to the first consignment of American Wheat recived here today under the India Food Aid Act. The reception given at the Mole station recalled the spontaneous receptions given to National leaders including Mahatma Gandhi in 1931 and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1936 from successful foreign tours! The Mole station was gaily decorated with flags and buntings. On behalf of the American Government, Dr. Clifford C. Taylor, Counsellor (Agricultural) of the American Embassy in New Delhi presented a token bag of wheat to Mr. M. Thirumal Rao, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, who had specially taken a trip to Bombay to receive the first consignment of foodgrains from America. The American boat "Tuscon Victory" brought 10,700 tons of wheat.

Special Significance

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, welcoming the Americans said "the greatness of your action and spontaneity with which you made this gesture have drawn the hearts of millions of India to America." It was gratifying to note that not only the American Government, but the average citizens of the United States of America were expressing their sympathy with the famine stricken people of India in a substantial manner through token gifts which were pouring into Indian ports regularly.

Mr. Thirumal Rao hoped that the friendship between the two countries would grow closer and closer in a manner that would bring peace on earth.

Dr. Clifford Taylor, offering the wheat to India said that this was a most happy hour for both the countries America and India. He assured that "Tuscon Victory" was the first of a long chain of over two hundred ships laden with American foodgrains which would be following in almost daily succession. This occasion was of special significance to American people as it afforded them opportunity to present tangible evidence of their friendship for the people of India and of their desire to be of assistance in India's hour of need. He hoped that the friendship between the United States and India should continue and grow even closer under the banner of freedom and better living for all the people of both our countries.



Mr. K. M. MUNSHI was given an address of welcome by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore, on July 30 at 'Gopal Bagh'. Picture shows from left to right: Mr. G. R. Govindaraj (President of the Chamber reading the address), Mr. Munshi, Mr. V. S. Lakshman (standing), Mr. C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, Mr. Sriramulu Naidu, Mr. J. S. Kannappar and Mr. Krishna Iyer, (standing) and Mrs. V. N. Rajan.

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FROM THE CAPITAL

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Tuesday.

President Rajendra Prasad's half-hour review of political and economic conditions in his inaugural address to the autumn session of the Indian Parliament, was couched in a spirit of hope and confidence that forces of peace and goodness would finally triumph. He reminded Parliament that "only by adhearing to principles and not by seeking any temporary advantage at the cost of principles, shall we serve our country and the great causes we have at heart." This spirit of hope and confidence was duly reflected in the mood of members as they gathered on Monday for their two-month session—the penultimate one—with over 50 bills to pass and several important questions of policy to discuss. The members felt that it was a strange coincidence that Parliament is meeting at a time when there is "continuing friction" between the two States, India and Pakistan. To one of the supplemetaries in the House on Tuesday Prime Minister Nehru disclosed that Government had thought of civil defence measures, had taken certain decision, and that the House and the public need not worry about then now. This clearly showed that our Government are fully alive to the dangerous possibilities of situation.

* * *

Sense of Frustration

The exchange of correspondence between Liaquat Ali and Nehru has, according to talks in the lobbies, brought to light that the tension between the States has reached a higher pitch. An extreme sense of frustration has come over the Pakistan authorities following the India Government's timely action in taking the necessary defence measures on the Pakistan border. This seems to have upset the plan of the Pakistan authorities to take Kashmir by force. Sheikh Abdullah further has proceeded with his plans for convening the Constituent Assembly. Reports from Pakistan received here through the British Press whose correspondents seem to be now touring Pakistan, confirm the view that Pakistan might even now take "any irresponsible action" to snatch Kashmir by force. Ch. Khaliquzzaman, a trusted colleague of Liaquat Ali, has found another argument, presumably to go ahead with Pakistan's Kashmir plan. He says now "millitary action if even taken by Pakistan to frustrate the evil design of India to grab Kashmir by show of force, will not amount to aggression." Liaquat Ali Khan's refusal to recognise Kashmir as part of Indian territory and that as such India has no territorial responsibility in that State reaffirms Ch. Khaliquzzaman's view in another form. In the face of "wanton and shame-faced distortion of facts" as instanced in Liaquat Ali's latest reply to Nehru, it is held here that chances of Nehru-Liaquat meeting are growing more and more remote. Hence it is considered that our Government should be prepared for "any eventuality that might result from any irresponsible act of a fernzied Government." The Indo-Pakistan tension figures large in Parliament during the debate on the President's Address.

* * *

Hindu Code Bill

To many protagonists of the Hindu Code Bill President Rajendra Prasad's reference to it in his Address came as a big surprise. Is it a pious hope or something else, is the question asked in the lobbies here. It is pointed out that it cannot be a pious hope because President Prasad would not have given expression to such a "hope" without ascertaining his Government's intentions. It is not considered unlikely that the Cabinet has decided to see this measure through the session and that the Cabinet took such a decision in view of the popularity of the measure which might help the Congress in the forthcoming elections. But opponents of the Bill who seem to be conspiring to find ways of sabotaging the Bill opine that if the Government or the Congress Parliamentary Party adopts coercive methods to get the Bill passed there will be more defections from the Congress Party. They fear adverse votes at the General elections if the Bill is passed. Besides the opponents wonder how Government would find the necessary time to push through the Bill this session.

* * *

Mild Flutter

President Prasad's omission in his Address to refer to the coming elections at greater length has caused a mild flutter in the lobbies. A view is held that there is a possibility of the Elections being again postponed in view of the light manner in which the President has dismissed the issue. He does not mention in what month the elections will be held. According to certain members a close study of the English and Hindi version of the Address lends belief to the view that Government have not yet made up their minds as to the election time-table. In the English address President Prasad says "the closing stages of the life of this Parliament" and in his Hindi version he says "last days of this Parliament." Those who see in these two versions a difference in meaning, argue that the President was not able to make a more precise mention because of the uncertainty of the situation that is caused here by the Pakistan Government, who have been raising the war cry.

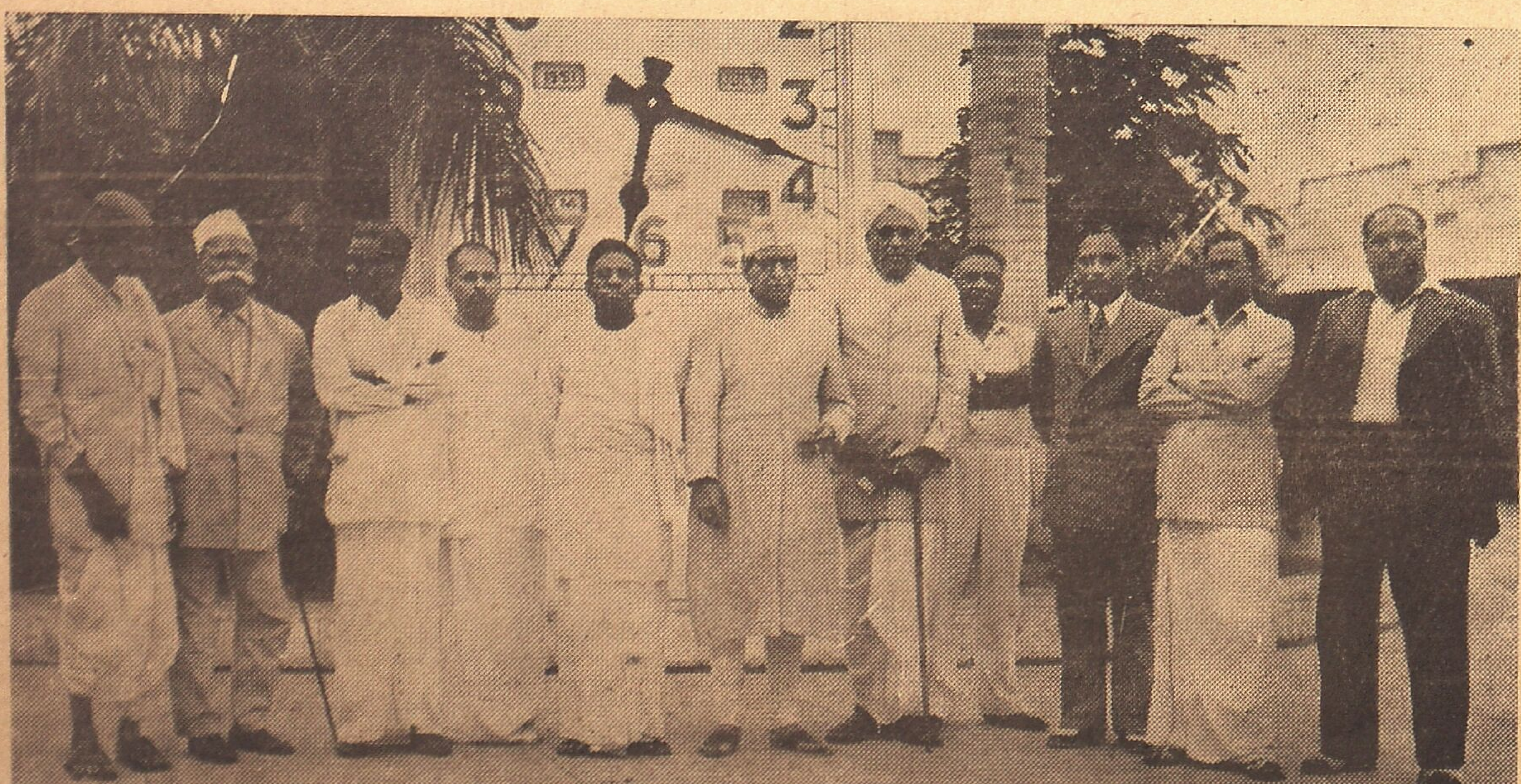
* * *

Poor Imitation

What the local Hindu Maha Sabha did on Sunday was a poor imitation of Pakistan. Hundreds of volunteers of the Sabha—men, women and children—signed a pledge in blood to lay down their lives for India in case of aggression. There has never been any doubt about the grim determination of the people to resist any violation of her frontiers. Leaving aside the majority community, even the minorities including Muslims who have chosen not to opt out of India, are in no mood to tolerate Pakistan's Jehad nonsense. The country is in no mood to demonstrate its will afresh in case of any flare-up within the territory. Yet the local Hindu Sabha thought it necessary to do the 'blood' signature, which is quite unnecessary and which will give room for unnecessary propaganda in Pakistan. Our men, to whatever party or community they belong, should resist the temptation of taking out a leaf out of Pakistan's books.

A shield of honour made in gun metal bearing the map of India cast in silver was presented to Baba Kharak Singh, Nationalist Sikh leader, on his 84th birthday celebrated recently in New Delhi.

MEMBERS of the Burmese Press Delegation, who are on a brief visit to India, snapped laying a wreath on Gandhiji's Samadhi, Rajghat.—P. I. B.



DR. SAIFUDDIN KITCHLEW, (standing sixth from left), President of the Peace Congress in India, snapped with Sri G. D. Naidu and other notables during his visit to "Gopal Baugh," Coimbatore.

AN INDIAN FILM FESTIVAL

To Be Held Next Year: Theatre Tax Held Illegal: Poona Judgment: Pak Propaganda in Middle East:

There is a move to hold early next year an Indian Film Festival on the lines with similar Festivals held annually of different film producing countries of Europe.

It is proposed to hold the first Indian Film Festival in Delhi in April 1952. Its sponsors intend to utilise the occasion to present the chronological development of Indian films and show to the public pictures of merit and award prizes to outstanding films and film personalities. The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Sri R. R. Diwakar, is reported to have promised Government's co-operation in the project and has particularly cautioned the sponsors of the festival, who waited on him in a deputation, not to neglect to stress upon the cultural and educational side of Indian films.

This is good so far as it goes, writes the "Hindustan Standard," Calcutta. But to our mind, a Festival of this type, to be worth its name, should be sponsored not by a group of private individuals, as in the present case, but either by the Government of the country or by the supreme trade body in co-operation with other well-reputed cultural institutions interested in this art-industry. In the absence of either of these two among the sponsors, the proposed Festival will fail to attract the best in the country and thereby defeat its very purpose.

* * *

Theatre Tax Invalid

A theatre tax of ten rupees per performance being realised by the Poona Cantonment Board since the middle of 1947 has been held to be illegal and invalid by the Senior Civil Judge of Poona, states a "Times of India" report.

The Judge held that the Poona Cantonment Board, whose powers of taxation were co-extensive with the powers of the Municipal Borough, could not have the power to levy the tax which, though styled "entertainment tax," was really a tax on every cinema show. It was true that the State Government had the right to levy an entertainment tax, which it was already collecting under the Entertainments Duty Act.

The State Government having exhausted its power by levying the tax, could not itself delegate powers to the Board—the power to levy the same tax over again. The Court ordered the Board to refund to the plaintiffs, the Western India Theatres, conducting two theatres in Poona Cantonment, a sum of Rs. 45,800 realised thus far in the shape of the tax with interest at four per cent. The Board was also restrained from levying the tax.

* * *

Anti-Indian Propaganda

Much false propaganda against India is being carried on in Muslim countries especially over the Kashmir issue. One finds leading Pakistan journals in the libraries in Bahrain while it is difficult to find a single Indian newspaper there, writes K. V. Ramachandran, from Bahrain, appealing to the authorities to counteract anti-Indian propaganda.

The Indian documentary films screened in some of the theatres, however, are much appreciated by the Arabs and Indians who are taking an increasing interest in them. The Government of India should arrange to supply these films regularly as also the leading newspapers of our country so that the sympathetic outlook of the Arabs towards India will be established on a firmer basis.

* * *

A Novel Contest

Kardar in association with Metro Goldwyn Mayer and Kolynos (Toothpaste) has launched an India-wide novel contest to find a new star-pair for his picture. The competition will be open to all boys and girls who can speak Hindusthani fluently between the ages of 16 and 25.

The boy and girl chosen in the contest will be signed for two years by Kardar at the rate of Rs. 12,000 per picture. They will be starred in two pictures at least Before the contract begins, the lucky winners will have one week's holiday in Italy.

• • •

"Hul-Chul"

K. Asif's "Hul-Chul" spiced with songs and dances and featuring Nargis and Dilip Kumar in the romantic lead is scheduled for release on 9th August at the Star in the city. Set against the background of present day society, the story concerns a poor man who loves a rich man's sister. In support are Yakub, Jeevan, Cuckoo and K. N. Singh.

* * *

Communalism in Films

Though we are living in a secular state and it is a commonly known fact that at least the film people have to depend equally upon the co-operation of Hindus and Muslims, Punjabis and Marathas, one is sorry to note that the communal as well as provincial sectarianism and prejudice prevail in the film industry, writes the "Rup-Bani."

Yet it was generally believed that at least the film music is free from these prejudices. But the facts are otherwise. Wrongly or rightly the Hindu music directors, at least some of them, feel that the Muslim music directors give preferential treatment to Muslim song-writers and playback singers. As such they too propose measures of retaliation.

Besides, this communal sectarianism, it is a pity that at the moment certain music directors and poets have formed cliques and that if you want to engage a particular music director you are perforce bound to take songs from the director's favourite poet. Even a producer is not in a position to dictate. In fact, one knows at least of two instances when producers confessed their inability to bring poets and asked them to bring independent pressure on music directors to accept their lyrics.

• • •

"Jai Mahakali"

Chandrakala Pictures' "Jai Mahakali" shown at the Select in the city is a mythological, spiced with songs and dances. A tale of devotion, faith and sacrifice, it concerns the valiant king Vikrama. Sahu Modak plays the role of Vikrama, and Nirupa Roy, that of Padma. Prominent in support are Lalitha Pawar, Ulhas, Niranjan Sharma and Shanta Kunwar. Directed by Dhirubhai Desai and produced at Sri Vishnu Studios and Prakash Studios, it is released through General Film Distributing Co.

* * *

"Kerala Kesari"

Star Combines' "Kerala Kesari" featuring Vasudevan Nair, Thangamma, and Akbar Shankar Pillay, is scheduled for release in the second week of September. Directed by M. R. Vittal, it is an action-packed social full of songs and dances.

* * *

Bombay Bound Stars

Bharati Devi has gone to Bombay to star in Nanabhai Bhatt's next production whose name is yet to be announced. Ashit Baran is reported to be the male choice opposite her, states a Calcutta report.

Another Bengali star ,to follow the Bombay trek is Bonani Chowdhury, who has been cast in an important role in Sohrab Modi's ambitious production "Jhansi-ki-Rani," which will be photographed in Technicolor.

As if to counterbalance these stellar losses, a Calcutta producer has secured the services of Begum Para to play the leading role in his forthcoming film built around the fabulous town of Baghdad.

* * *

Dance Recital

Kumari Charubala gave an interesting dance recital last week, at the St. Mary's Hall in the city. The performance was in aid of Sri Annadhana Sivan Memorial Fund.

CITY THEATRES

New Elphinstone: "Fury of the Congo" with Johnny Weismuller in the lead, shown from 10th August.

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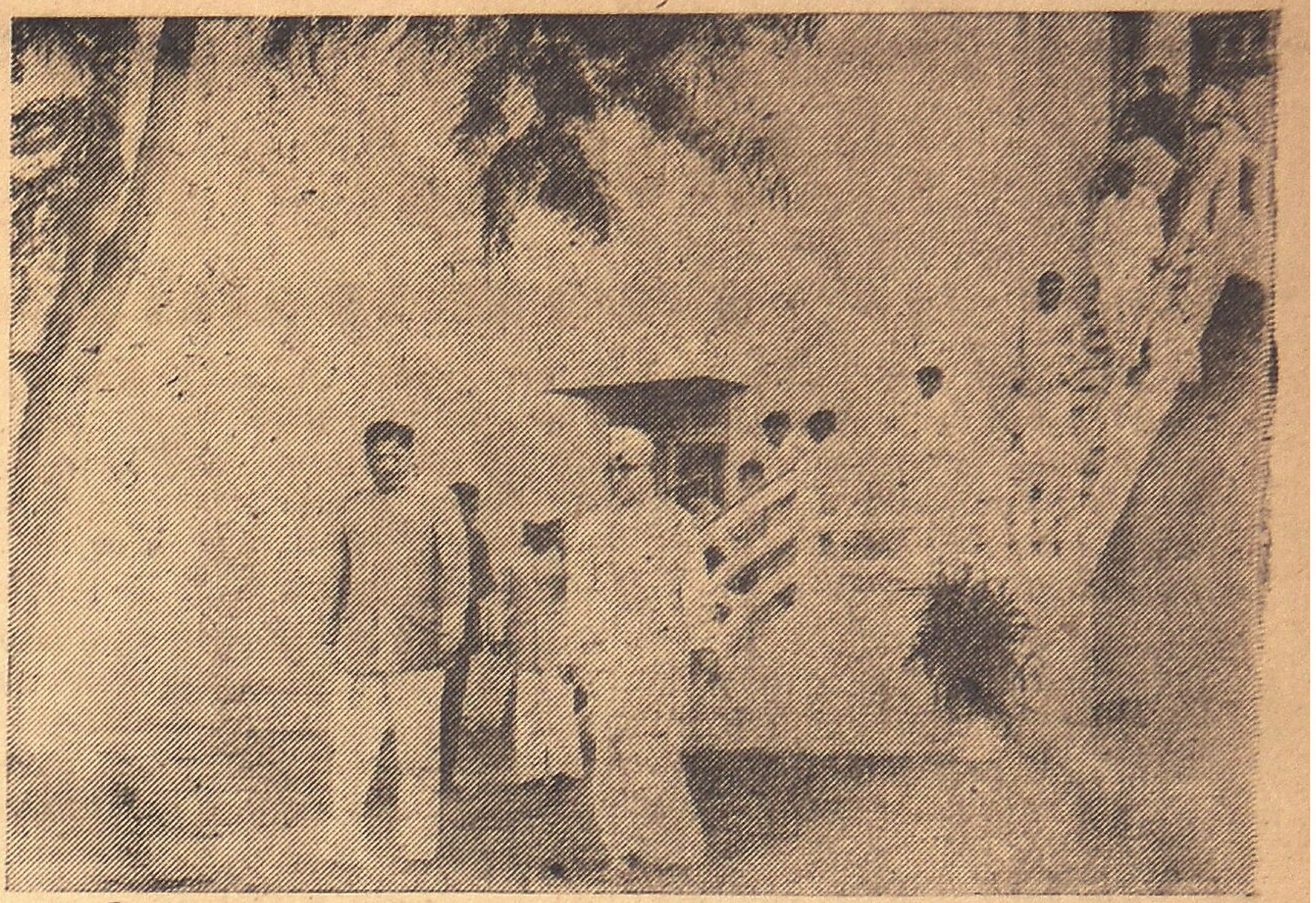
Prabhat, Paragon & Lakshmi: Ganapathi Pictures' "Devaki" extended.



FOOD MINISTER K. M. MUNSHI, taken round the Pakshiraja Studios, Coimbatore during a recent visit.

NARGIS, as she appears in "Hul-Chul," shown from 9th August, at the Star in the city.

KUMARI CHARUBALA

Indian Muslims Prick "Jehad" Bubble

—:o:—

"HANDS OFF" WARNING TO PAKISTAN

The Pak war-whoops and cries of "Jehad" have put the Indian Muslims on their mettle and from far and near come denunciations from them of Pakistan's mischievous attempts to force a war. Here are a few such vehement declarations with a fair warning to our neighbours, "Hands Off India."

Posterity will not hesitate to condemn the Muslim League for mixing religion with politics, and infusing the unhealthy spirit of separatism among Hindus and Muslims, who, for centuries in the past, have been socially, politically and culturally almost one, writes Hyder Imam, Bar-at-Law, in the "Searchlight." In the present tension, Pakistan has played its cards very shabbily; and, if on account of its tactless, hasty and unwise move, it has to suffer the consequenses, it can not claim any sympathy from any quarter. Can it be denied that it did give a long rope to its Press to preach 'Jehad' against India on the question of Kashmir? This "Jehad" business was simply a sentimental trash doing more harm than good to Pakistan's cause, if it had any.

Right Time

Countries governed in this way bring ultimately untold miseries upon themselves. This unchecked and uncontrolled wave of religious fanatism drove the poor Hindu minority in East Pakistan to utter despair and frustration. The ceaseless propaganda of holy war swelled once again the number of Hindus leaving their dear homes and hearths for India to get some security and peace of mind. The Government of India on the other hand, patiently, and with unusual calmness, watched the situation, but it had its own great responsibility to discharge. If it had remained mum or inactive for one second more over this "Jehad" programme of Pakistan, the situation in Kashmir, whose safety was of paramount importance to her, might have gone out of control; and plunder, looting and general massacre would have been the order of the day in that unfortunate land.

Mad Career

India, therefore, had no choice left but to strengthen her forces on the borders as a precautionary measure. If India had harboured any sinister motive of attacking Pakistan she could have easily massed her troops on the East Bengal border, but has she done so? The answer is, of course, an emphatic no. India's conscience is clear. There is no crookedness or ambiguity in her policy. She deals with matters in a straight forward manner. Pakistan should be advised to make an honest effort to understand India, and give up her quarrelsome tactics which involve her more into trouble than they do this country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's offer of "no-war" pact between the two countries still holds good, and India's hand of friendship is ever extended to Pakistan. It is for her to grasp it and resolve the outstanding issues. If Pakistan still persists in its mad and crazy career, and prefers to trudge alone the long and barren track of hostility, it is her funeral!

* * *

Contempt For Pakistan

The simple and straight problem of Kashmir has been complicated by Pakistan by their so-called Islamic and communalistic views and on this very account Pakistanis are raising slogans of 'Jehad' and war on India, says Jamshed Ali Khan, Chairman, Saharanpur City Board, in a statement. In spite of the partition of India and the coming into existence of Pakistan Indian leaders have always extended their hand of friendship towards them and this praiseworthy action on the part of our leaders has secured a sound footing before the equitable eyes of the world. But, alas, the Pakistani Press and leaders do not appreciate it and they are continuously doing things in a way which cannot be tolerated by any national of India irrespective of religion, faith and belief. The Indian Muslim who has already been greatly subjected to devastation through the acts of fanatic Islamic leaders now regards every communalistic and aggressive action of Pakistan with great antipathy and contempt.

The Real Jehad

It is a fact that India is following in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi and the masses of the countries of the world, namely, Europe, America, Russia and the whole of Asia are appreciating the peaceful attitude of our country with great force. The U. N. has also realized the fact that Indian leaders are lovers of peace. But it does not mean that India is impotent to face the aggressive activities of any one against them. It has been observed that Pakistani leaders are carrying on the most mischievous and misleading propaganda of war against India. The concentration of Pakistani troops near the borders of India is an act of hostility. I would like to sound a note of warning to the leaders of Pakistan that they cannot mislead us by false and baseless propaganda. In order to safeguard the independence and democracy of their beloved country every Indian Muslim will fight shoulder to shoulder with their countrymen against the aggressor and they will regard the defence of their motherland as the real 'jehad.'

* * *

Sinister Propaganda

"In a mood of utter frustration and desperation the present rulers of Pakistan, particularly her Prime Minister, have indulged in a most sinister war propaganda against India, writes Mr. Abdul Hussain Bharatputra, Secretary of the Progressive Group.

FRIEDA HENNOCK, Commissioner of the U. S. Federal Communications Commission.

"This mood could be clearly understood." Mr. Bharatputra adds, "If we try to see it in the light of the developments taking place in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Afghanistan and the western borders of Pakistan."

While characterising the Pakistan cry of 'Jehad' as "a grand hoax" he said. "we cannot afford to be complacent" and exhorted the people of India to stand united at this juncture of national emergency discarding all religious, social and political differences.

Will Hit Back

Continuing, Mr. Bharatputra states that it is undeniable that compared to the minorities in Pakistan the minorities in India are receiving "the most generous consideration." Pointing to the duty of the Muslims in India he says: "We must be ready to fight and sacrifice our all for the protection of our State and the defence of our motherland."

"We are a peace-loving nation," he concluded, "but if we are attacked we will not just sit silent and passively receive the attack."

* * *

An Old Hoax

Pakistan is frittering away her energies in performing an old hoax of a wishful "jehad" against India. It is nothing but a make-believe Satanic propaganda with which Indian Muslims have nothing to do, being loyal to the Government and the nation. Pakistan will be disillusioned as soon as she tries to indulge in that un-Islamic undertaking and will only hasten her own doom, writes M. A. Latif Yazdani of Raipur (M.P.) in the "Hindustan Times."

Pak Falsehoods

After the partition of India, Pakistan encroached forcibly on some areas of Kashmir against all canons of international law and ethics. In view of such practices and because of the recent raids on Indian territory and the propaganda of "jehad" against India, we have got to take every precautionary measure for any emergency. The replies given by the General Secretary of the Arab States' Federation. Nepal's spokesman, some Hyderabadis and others to the false accusations of Pakistan levelled of late against India, are fully justified and should serve as an eye-opener for Pakistan. These only expose her bluffs and blusters. The Indian Muslims have been already deceived by the irritant Muslim League with its self-condemned two-nation theory which resulted in the partition of India and the massacre of lakhs of innocent people and hence they cannot be conciliated by Pakistan to her cry of "jehad." They will defend their motherland by shedding their last drop of blood as true sons of India have always done.

* * *

Mischievous Game

Janab Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, former member of the All-India Congress Committee and Advocate-General of Assam, has said in a statement that he could not believe that Pakistan would commit the grievous folly of coming into an open conflict with India, but he thought that Pakistan's current 'mischievous game' was fraught with the danger of disturbing communal harmony in the two countries.

He declared that "Pakistan will be sadly disillusioned, if she has any expectations from Indian Muslims." Her propaganda for Jehad had received the severest condemnation that it deserved from the Muslims of India, he added.

Violence and Hatred

In his statement Janab Ahmed said "Reminiscent of the Direct Action launched by Muslim League leaders in pre-partition period and in keeping with the tradition of preaching violence and hatred, the Press and the leaders in Pakistan have once again raised the jehad cry against India and its people."

Janab Ahmed said, "The purpose of such mischievous propaganda and war preparations in Pakistan is nothing else but to prevent the people of Kashmir from determining through a Constituent Assembly the form of constitution they aspire for. The leaders of Pakistan realise that once the Constituent Assembly in Kashmir has made its decision it will have far-reaching effect and may even disturb the support and adherence of the people of Pakistan to their leaders who now manage to keep hold over them by raising the Kashmir issue."

Subterfuge

"It appears," he said, "that the repeated cry raised by Pakistan for jehad and war preparations are nothing else but a subterfuge to conceal their own design and an expression of the sour frustration felt by them when they found that India had taken suitable precautions to defeat their plans. Pakistani leaders know full well that India has been forced to make troop movements only on account of the sad experience of their secret actions in Kashmir four years back."

Janab Fakhruddin Ahmed felt sure that Pakistan could not afford to come to open conflict with India but the mischievous game started by them was fraught with a danger to peace and harmony.

Sound Waves To Speed Up Cleaning!

:o:

DEVICE DEVELOPED BY G. E. C.

Sound pitched so high that it cannot be heard is being used by an American manufacturer to perform an unusual cleaning operation.

By means of an ultrasonic cleaning machine, high-pitched sound waves travel through a liquid solvent and quickly remove metal particles, grinding compounds, oil and grease from tiny openings and corners of the heads of electric shavers. The device was developed at Schenectady, New York, by the General Electric Company.

Previously, cleaning the tiny openings in shaver heads was a tedious and expensive hand operation. The grinding compounds, greases ,and metal particles had to be removed by a series of chemical baths and individual brushings.

Under New System

Under the new system ,a conveyor chain carries the shaver heads through trough, containing the solvent. As the heads pass through the trough, alternate electric charges on a quartz crystal under the trough cause high-pitched sound waves to pass through the solution, greatly increasing its effects and carrying it into each small opening and corner.

Company officials say the device reduces cleaning costs by 58 percent, occupies less than one-third of the floor space previously required, and does a more thorough cleaning job than any method yet developed.

CRUDE OIL FROM ROCK

SUCCESSFUL TEST

A continuous process for producing crude oil from shale (oil-bearing rock) at a cost competitive with natural petroleum has been developed by the United States Bureau of Mines.

Successful test runs in a small pilot plant during the past six months have resulted in a decision to construct a demonstration-scale retort near the town of Rifle in the state of Colorado, so that the development research can be tested more accurately.

The retort, to cost about $333,000, will have a capacity of 150 to 400 tons of oil-bearing shale daily. It is patterned after the six-ton-a-day pilot plant which already has proven a gas-combustion method to be the most efficient and economical of any process tested so far for the utilization of the nation's vast shale resources.

Novel Features

Besides obtaining more accurate data on mining cost and yield, it is expected the new plant will provide technical information that industry needs to design commercial plants and to supply crude shale oil in the quantities required for the Bureau's refining studies.

The new gas-combustion process has two novel and important features. It is so named because it produces and uses a low thermal unit gas as a source of heat for retorting. The gas is obtained from the shale itself and burned in the presence of air. Also, unlike other retorting processes, it requires neither air, water, nor an elaborate system for condensing the liquid products that come from the retort in the form of mist.

MUSIC FOR MENTAL PATIENTS

U. S. HOSPITAL'S EXPERIMENT

Thump-thump-thump, pounded the patient for hours and hours, lying on the floor of his room at the Topeka State Hospital in Kansas.

He was a very sick mental patient, so aggressive that two aides resigned because they were afraid of him, writes the "Science News Letter."

Then music was piped into his room. At first it was primitive music, with a rhythm that matched his pounding. Then the rhythm was gradually changed to something softer and less exciting. The patient changed his rhythm, soon stopped pounding and was able to discuss music with the music therapist. Now he is well enough to have freedom of the grounds.

Varied Type

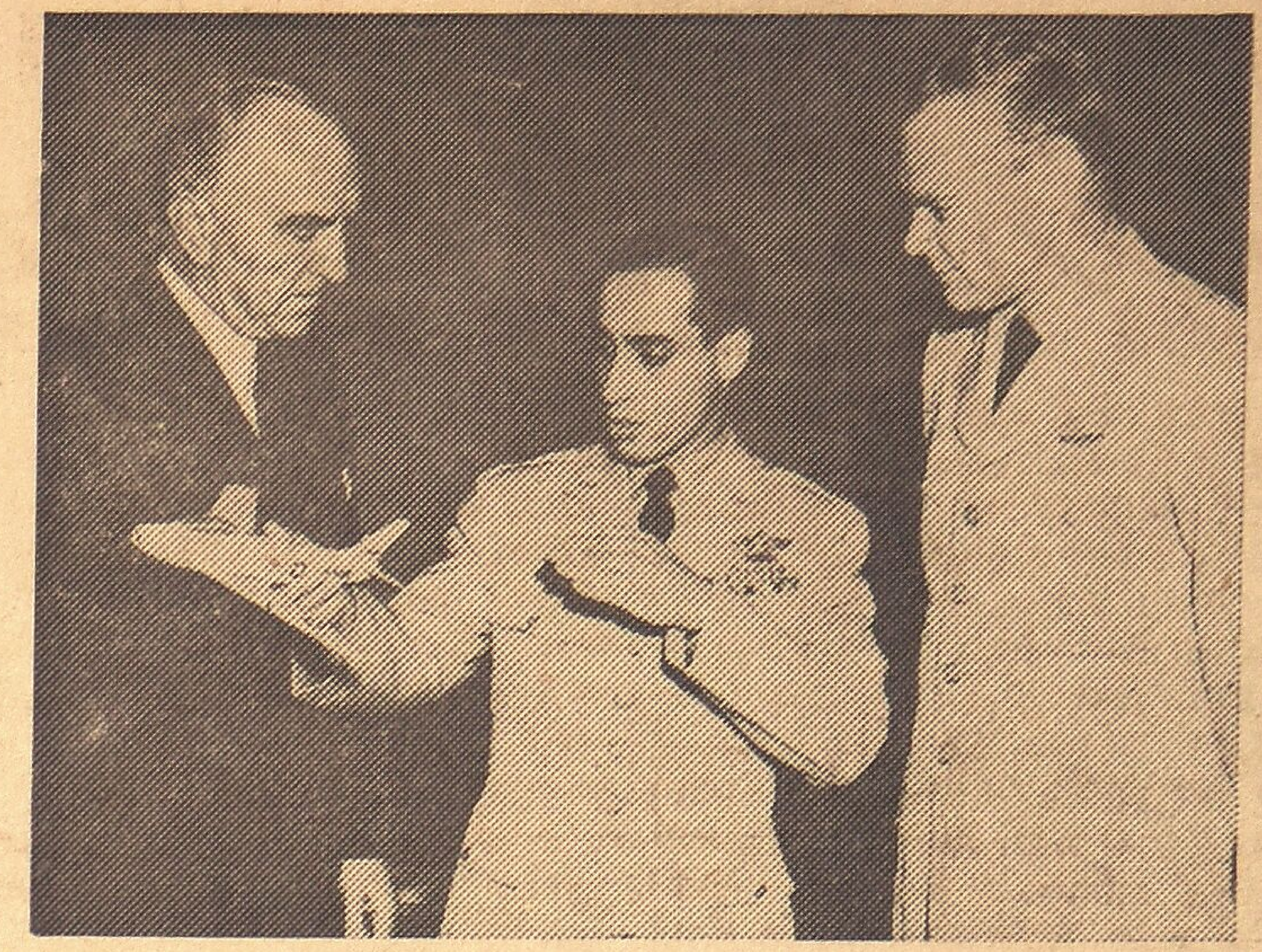
His case is cited as one example of how music is being used along with other kinds of treatment to help mental patients at Topeka.

The music is piped into treatment rooms and wards over an abandoned telephone system. The type of music is varied according to whether something relaxing or something stimulating seems needed.

ONE VITAMIN OFF THE LIST!

U. S. SCIENTISTS' VERDICT

Here's one vitamin that you won't be needing. The Federation of the American Societies for Experimental Biology has voted to discontinue use of the term "vitamin P" on grounds that existence of such a vitamin has not been substantiated. A special committee report states: "The term 'vitamin P' was first applied to a substance present in lemon juice. It was said to be effective in reducing the extent of hemorrhages and extending the duration of life in scorbutic guinea pigs, and was also proposed for the treatment of vascular purpura. Subsequent studies have failed to substantiate these claims, and the identity of a substance of a vitamin nature has not been established. Continued application of the term 'vitamin P' to one or another of a group of polyphenolic substances will lead only to confusion"



CAPTAIN JAMES JABARA (center) of the U. S. Air Force, who downed six jet airplanes over Korea, demonstrates his feats to Captain Eddie Rickenbacker (left), first U. S. ace pilot of World War I, and General Hoyt S. Vandenberg (right), Chief of Staff of the U. S. Air Force.

International Serological Museum

A special kind of museum at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, collects and studies proteins from the blood and tissues of animals. Known as the International Serological Museum, its work is based on the principle that animal proteins are just as characteristic as their bones and skin.

Studying animal sera, which is the liquid portion of the blood, reveals much about the similarities and differences among animals, says Dr. Alan Boyden, the museum's founder and present curator. Such studies aid the work of scientists in the fields of medicine, public health, nutrition, and crime detection.

Recently, public health officials in the Belgian Congo, unable to identify an animal on which malarial mosquitoes were feeding, called on the museum for help. Tiny bits of blood taken from the stomachs of the mosquitoes were compared with blood samples kept by the museum. Its scientists found that the Congo mosquitoes had been feeding on the blood of antelopes.

The museum has helped French scientists track down the food supply of malarial mosquitoes. Also, it was recently asked to determine the species of whale offered for sale as meat in England. State and federal agencies frequently call on the museum to supply antisera, which are the protein bodies in the blood that attack harmful invading organisms.

Museum's Plans

Recently, blood serum of the flying lemur, a monkey-like animal, was received by the museum from the Philippine Republic, thus completing the institution's collection of specimens from all 18 orders of animals. The museum now hopes to collect specimens of sera from 118 families of the orders, 932 genera of the families, and finally one million species that comprise the animal population of the world.

Plans are now under way to make the Serological Museum an international organization connected with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

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MOFUSSIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Far and Near

(From Globe Correspondents)

LONDON:—An attempt to devise an ideal chair based on scientific study of the human anatomy has been made by Dr. B. Ackerblom, a Swedish surgeon.

Giving his results to the Furniture Development Council in London he said that the chair should allow the sitter to change position easily. Its height should be less than the length of the human lower legs, and its depth less than the length of the thigh. The seat should not be too soft and it should slope backwards, as also the back rest, which should be shaped to the curves of the spine. Tables should be made so that they can be adjusted to the height of the chair.

* * *

Electrified Motorists

LONDON: — Doctor - motorists have discovered that while in their cars they become sufficiently charged with electricity to give others with whom they come in contact an appreciable shock.

They have written to the British Medical Journal about their experiences. Dr. R. Cautley says that sometimes if he gets out of his car to shake hands with another person standing on the ground "a small spark, clearly audible, passes between us," and they both get an electric shock.

Dr. W. W. Fulton suggests that "the charge is generated by friction between the leather side of the car and the driver's clothes in the act of leaving the car."

This is supported by the results of the experiment of Dr Ian Mackenzie, who got into the driving seat, touching nothing, and got out again. "This," he says, "proved to be all that was necessary to create the charge. I had the impression that certain clothes, such as tweeds, and probably rubber-soled shoes, help to create the conditions necessary."

Now Dr. Mackenzie discharges his electricity before leaving his car by putting his knee against the door. "It causes a sizable spark that can be both seen and heard," he says.

* * *

World's Biggest Plane

LONDON:—The first non-official passengers who recently enjoyed a flight in Britain's giant air-liner, the Brabazon, biggest civil landplane in the world, found her the last word in comfort.

Because the greater part of the plane's space was still occupied by recording instruments, and other research implements, only between 20 and 30 passengers were taken up in each of the five flights made from London airport. However, the furnished cabin was so spacious that passengers have variously compared it to a large hotel lounge or the foyer of a cinema. The illusion was helped by the almost complete absence of vibration or noise, and the smooth manner in which the plane took the air.

Something approaching £15,000,000 has been spent in developing the plane, provision of special hangars and lengthening runways. The aircraft is 117 feet long, 230 feet broad, and weighs 130 tons.

* * *

Runaway Husbands Bill

WASHINGTON:—Husbands who run away from their wives and families without making any financial arrangements for them will have a hard time if a Bill being presented to America's Congress is successful.

It lays down penalties of up to $2,500 plus three years in prison for crossing from one state to another to avoid family life. Because each state has its own marital laws, husbands have previously been able to cross the border and get away free.

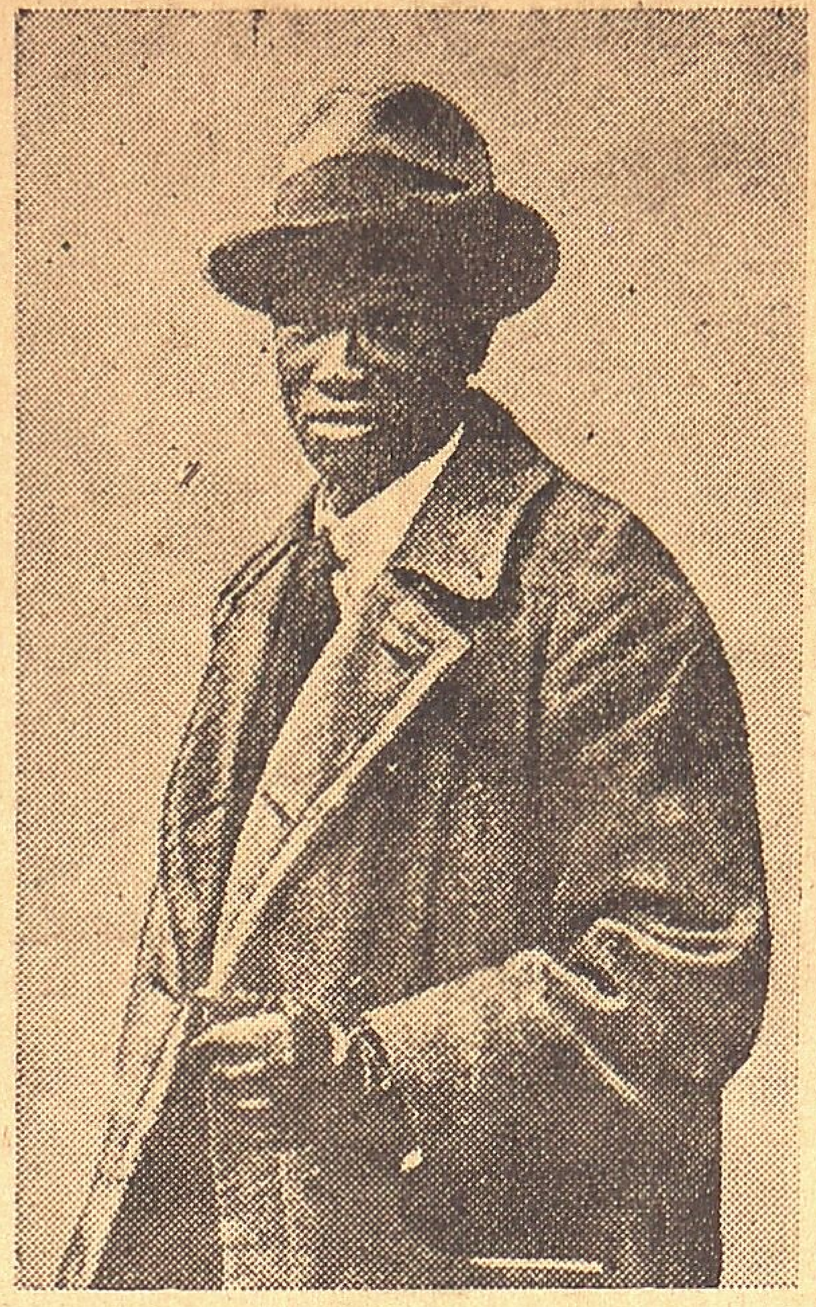
* * *

World Government Boost

LONDON:—Members of Parliament from the three main parties will ride a tandem from Glasgow, in Scotland, to London. Their object is to publicise the World Government Parliamentary Conference taking place here in September. On their way, they will call at towns in the main industrial centres of the North and the Midlands.

The London pair will be Mr. Henry Usborne, Socialist M. P. for Yardley, Birmingham, and Mr. R. Reader Harris, Conservative Member for Heston and Isleworth, Middlesex. Another rider, Captain Julian Snow, Labour M.P. for Lichfield and Tamworth, who is 6 feet 7 inches tall, is the biggest Member of the House.

After the conference, the tandem will set off on a tour of Europe.



TSHEKEDI KHAMA, uncle of Sereste, who has indefinitely been banished from the Bamangwato tribal reserve by Britain.

* * *

From Guillotine New Life

PARIS:—Four surgeons stood by the guillotine as its blade descended on the neck of a condemned murderer.

Within a few seconds of the killer's death, his kidneys were removed and placed in a saline solution. At Creteil Hospital, to which the kidneys were rushed by ambulance, all was ready for a kidney transfer operation on a young woman.

The operation was performed successfully, and the young woman-recipient of the murderer's kidneys is now making a rapid recovery.

* * *

Prophetic Dreams

STOCKHOLM:—For 40 years, Mr. Bernt Hollsten, editor of "Saningsmannen," a Swedish weekly paper, has been having prophetic dreams. Scientists who have examined, re-examined and cross-examined him confess themselves baffled.

His latest dream happened a month ago when, visiting the Festival of Britain, he chartered a plane back to Sweden because he dreamed his father was ill. True enough, when he arrived his father was in hospital.

He was only a boy when it started. Three times he dreamed what was going to happen to him on the following Sunday. He has foreseen railway accidents and applied for a job with an illustrated magazine because a dream told him that his life's work would concentrate on handling pictures. His present paper is an illustrated one. Mr. Hollsten finds his gift embarrassing at times. Once at a party, he accused a girl of smoking a pipe in secret. He had dreamed about it, he explained and remembered her face distinctly. She admitted that out of curiosity she had tried a pipe only the previous day.

One thing Mr. Hollsten cannot dream—the explanation of his strange gift. It baffles him as much as anybody.

* * *

British Newspaper Crisis

LONDON:—One by one many of the local newspapers of Britain are closing down. In the past year, more than a dozen have ceased publication ,or have amalgamated with others.

High newsprint prices are the cause.

Some national magazines of high repute have also disappeared for the same reason, including the long-established "Strand Magazine," and "The Leader."

TAMARIND FOR CATTLE

Research conducted in the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzatnagar, has shown that materials now considered as waste may, by proper processing, become a potential source of a subsidiary food for animals. Tamarind seeds are fairly rich in essential nourishing elements such as protein, total carbohydrates and minerals like calcium and phosphorous. The effect of prolonged feeding on these was studied and it was observed that the animals were able to absorb this material. However, keeping in view the practical feeding conditions, it is recommended that tamarind seed may be given to the cattle only to the extent of replacing 1/3 of the concentrate quota.

ISMET INONU, former President of Turkey, surrounded by young student farmers at the Ankara Agricultural School, receives instructions in the operation of a Marshall Plan tractor.

AT PALAI

At Palai copies of "Free India" can be had from our agent M/s. M. K. Gopal & Bros., Cycle Dealers & Commission Agents, Palai (Travancore).

AMERICA'S LATEST CRAZY GAME!

A new craze in the sports or entertainment field may be far from novel in spectacle-conscious Hollywood. Novelties come and go there. To find favour, they must be spectacular, dramatic, emotional, extravagant and even lurid. To meet such exacting requirements we have Motopolo, now about to enter its second season as a spectacular sport, writes Keith Spalding in "Everybody's Weekly."

The promotor whose eye noted its possibilities, is Adrian Awan, theatrical producer. Awan 'refined' Motopolo from poor beginnings, with a careful eye on Television possibilities, and it now has a considerable public following. The game combines the most exciting rules of soccer, pushball and ice hockey. It is played on a football-size field, 120 yards long and 35 yards wide.

'Mechanical Ponies'

The mechanical 'ponies' are tough little stripped-down cars, which roar and slide around the field at speeds approaching 50 miles an hour. A specially constructed polo ball, about 6 ft. in diameter and weighing 240 lbs., made of $\frac{3}{4}$-in. rubber, is herded, shoved, whacked, slammed or rolled between the goals for the infrequent scores.

The ball is hit by the car itself. A steel bumper surrounding the car is placed at wheel-hub level—just high enough to lift the ball when the car rams it. These mechanical ponies, built from 1935 and 1936 model Ford V-8 passenger cars, resemble mobile squirrel cages.

Frame-work

They are covered by a frame-work of steel tubing to allow them to roll over or tip end-for-end without injury to the crash-helmeted driver—if he is agile and quick-thinking enough to grab the hand-rail with one hand, and to protect himself from smashing into the steering wheel with the other. He is helped, of course, by a securely locked safety belt to hold him in his seat.

The rules are simple and the game is intense. Three cars on each team vie to herd the bouncing ball between the pylons, behind which—to add to the spectacle—there is a huge painted bull's eye target. Each score counts one point; 3-2 games are the rule; and the game is played in four 15-minute quarters. The ball is put into play by a 'smash-off,' which usually sends it high into the air to be bounced back twice as hard by an intercepting car.

Sit-Outs

An out-of -bounds ball is put back into play by a 'twist-off' between two cars speeding in opposite directions. Fouls call for a three-minute sit-out in the penalty box, and three fouls take a player out of the game. The injured party in a foul gets a free 'smash' at the goal from the mid-stripe. The goal-keeper is confined to his half of the field, unless one of his team mates is in the penalty box.

Any other major rules would be so many words. Essentially, in Motopolo anything is fair.

Hurtling Up

At present there are four teams in the West Coast League: the Red Devils, Oakland Pirates, San Francisco Shamrocks and Hollywood Wolves. They play in the Culver City stadium; that is, in the heart of the film world.

It is not uncommon in this jolting game for a driver to ram his car into the ball, only to find himself hurtling up and over it at high speed. The car comes crashing back to earth nose or tail down, in a jarring shock. It's just part of the game to put an opposing driver out of play by turning him turtle, wheels spinning. Head-on collisions, however, are classified as 'unnecessary roughness.'

Few Injuries

Of course, if he wants to stay in the game, the driver must learn to think first of his machine. So winning drivers have learned to shift out of gear as soon as the car leaves its wheels, to prevent damage to the gears when it lands.

From a distance ,or on the television screen, the crash-a-minute play appears not so terrible, but sideline spectators are amazed that the drivers can withstand such continuous jolting. There have been few injuries—though knock-outs and blackened eyes are not infrequent—but a medical crew and ambulance stand by at all times. The managers of the sport confide that this is mostly for effect!

Love of Driving

The men who drive these cars are paid approximately £9 a game and games occur once a week, so it is obvious there is something more attractive than pecuniary gain to draw them. Gene Gach, League secretary, points out that they simply love to drive. Even so, there is something more. The drivers are afforded all the adulation given to a bullfighter. Women press against the fence around the pits during time-outs to call to their favourites or to touch them.

Gach credits the response to Motopolo to "escapism" and "release from tension."

"For the guy who drives in traffic every day—especially Los Angeles traffic," Gach says, "there is a vicarious thrill in watching cars crash into each other at full tilt. It's just what he wanted to do at that intersection down-town this afternoon. I've felt it myself!

"You can hear the emotion surge through the crowd when an unusually spectacular accident occurs. They love it! They gasp when parts fall off the cars! Once in a while a petrol tank bursts and fuel catches fire. The crowd goes wild!

"But mostly," according to Gach, "the spectators like to indentify themselves with the drivers of the cars banging into each other."

Sparks Fly

Wheels spin, gears whine, the roar of the crowd swells. The play is usually broken up by a player who crashes in from the side, popping the ball straight up. The melee that ensues means pandemonium. At night you can see sparks fly as metal rends metal in these mix-ups.

Feelings run high in tense moments. Because of this, and because the roar of engines effectively isolates the driver from his surroundings, the referee's job is certainly a difficult one.

Referee's Weapons

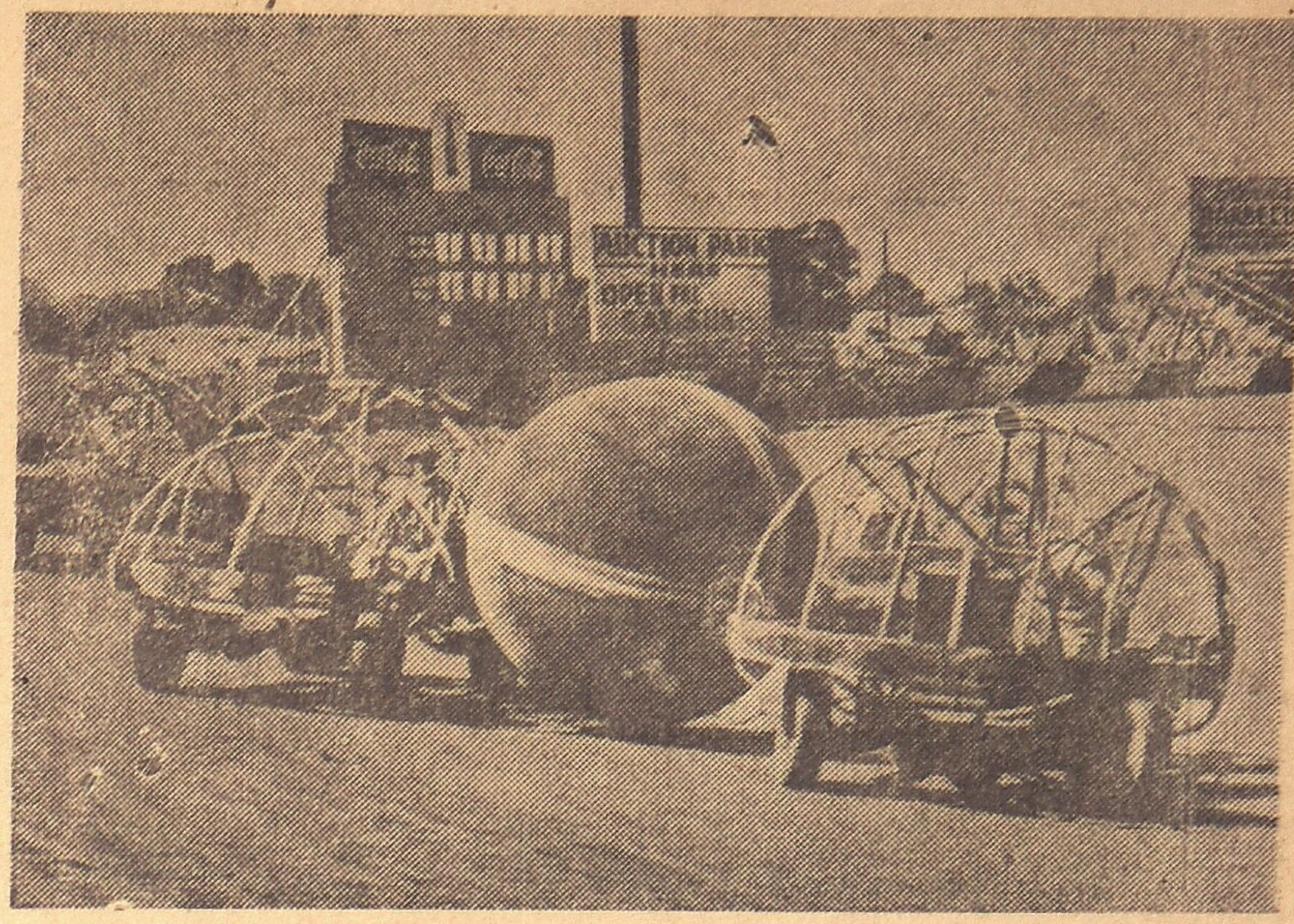
His armoured jeep is equipped with signal lights and sirens, but it is often necessary for him to fire a volley of blank shots from a revolver to gain attention. When even this vigorous effort fails to quell a player's enthusiasm, he may throw a hook into the frame of the offending player's car and literally drag him from the field.

The promoters of the sport, quite naturally, enjoy seeing such 'colour' added to the spectacle.

Surprise Spectacles

So the season has re-opened, and there is no doubt that the public will again witness the sort of thing one zealous and not-too-grammatical publicist described in this manner. "Walls of flaming fire resultant of petrol pouring from overturned cars, head-on collisons that sent fragments of wreckage high into the air, and the referee running afoot after his jeep had been the hapless middle party between enraged opponents meeting at 50 miles an hour, were some of the surprise spectacles of the last Motopolo onslaught which kept 50,000 devotees of the Atom Age sport on their feet and yelling."

But, more aptly, as Gene Gach puts it: 'Motopolo is a crazy game."



THE MOTOPOLO game in progress.

At the end of March of this year TV licences current in Great Britain and Northern Ireland numbered 763,750. Radio receiving licences numbered 12,403,950.

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Latest R.C.A. Photophone Equipment have been installed for the opening of the above picture.

THE OBJECT of curiosity at Bolling Air Force Base, in Washington, is a 76-millimeter, self-propelled gun captured by U. N. forces in Korea. The gun was displayed in observance of the U. S. Armed Forces Day.

New Uses for Artificial Ponds

American farmers are finding many advantages in the artificial ponds they build on their land. In addition to using the ponds for watering livestock, irrigating land, and controlling erosion of the soil, farmers enjoy fresh fish from the ponds for their home tables.

To help a farmer get the most out of his pond at the least expense, the U. S. Department of Interior and U. S. Department of Agriculture provide information on pond construction and maintenance. Government agencies also stock the ponds with suitable fish. This availability of fish provides the farmer with recreation as well as food, for he frequently takes his family and friends fishing with hook and line, literally in his own backyard. And sometimes he opens his pond to public fishing.

Careful Planning

The farmer finds that he has to do careful planning for his pond. He first decides what size he needs. Ponds may range from 1 acre to 5 acres in area. In general he finds that if he builds his pond about six feet deep and at least one acre in surface area, he will get the best results.

Choosing the site is the next consideration. The farmer looks for the best source of water that will fill his pond without too much building of runways and spillways. The best sites are usually in small valleys or depressions that have steep sides and gradually sloping floors.

Erosion control measures on the nearby slopes are important to keep the pond from filling with eroded soil. The best site for holding pond water has a heavy subsoil that contains clay.

Increasingly Popular

Since the farm ponds also are used to breed fish, proper fertilization of the water is necessary. Such fertilization induces the growth of tiny plants on which insects feed. The fish, in turn, eat the insects. Fertilization is carried on each year during the first warm weather and is continued later in the season. The selected chemicals used in the fertilizer may be distributed from a boat as it is propelled slowly around the pond.

Fishing from farm ponds has become increasingly popular in recent years in many areas of the United States. At a cost of only a few cents a pound and some inexpensive material, farmers can build and stock their ponds, with enough fish to yield them 150 to 450 pounds of pan-size fish each year for every acre. Since fish furnish many of the minerals and vitamins needed in the average farm family diet, their use by farmers is contributing to America's food supply.

Britain's oldest working locomotive has recently been sent to the yards in London for breaking up. She has been operating for 93 years—since 1858. During those years she had had six different numbers. She started as No. 37. Then progressed to her final number—58865.

TRAIN TIME

CENTRAL	Dep.	Arr.
Calcutta Mail	8 35 p.m.	6 0 a.m.
Grand Trunk Express	8 15 a.m.	6 35 p.m.
Calcutta Passenger	7 0 a.m.	9 5 p.m.
Puri Passenger	7 20 p.m.	10 0 a.m.
Visakhapatnam Parcel Passenger (III Class)	10 45 p.m.	5 15 a.m.
Bitragunta Passenger	1 5 p.m.	4 0 p.m.
Bombay Mail	9 10 p.m.	5 45 a.m.
Bombay Express	7 35 a.m.	7 5 p.m.
Raichur Passenger	8 50 a.m.	5 25 p.m.
Renigunta Passenger	5 27 p.m.	9 50 a.m.
Renigunta Passenger	—	9 20 p.m.
Arkonam Passenger	6 44 p.m.	—
Bangalore Mail	8 55 p.m.	6 15 a.m.
Bangalore Express	12 0 noon	8 45 p.m.
Bangalore Passenger	6 10 a.m.	8 50 p.m.
Bangalore Passenger	9 25 p.m.	5 10 a.m.
Salem Passenger	11 10 a.m.	2 15 p.m.
Cochin Express	5 55 p.m.	8 35 a.m.
Mangalore Express	7 30 p.m.	7 25 a.m.
Nilagiri Express	8 15 p.m.	7 5 a.m.

Janata Express (III Class only) to Bombay Departure at Central on Thursday 2-50 p.m. Arrival from Bombay on Monday 4-30 p.m.

EGMORE—(Main Line)		
Shencottah Passenger	7 0 a.m.	8 45 p.m.
Indo-Ceylon Express	8 20 p.m.	7 40 a.m.
Trivandrum Passenger	9 50 p.m.	6 0 a.m.
Madura Passenger	10 20 p.m.	5 30 a.m.

EGMORE—(Chord Line)		
Dhanushkodi Passenger	10 20 a.m.	4 5 p.m.
Trivandrum Express	7 30 p.m.	6 50 a.m.
Madura Janata Express	7 55 p.m.	8 25 a.m.
Tuticorin Express	9 30 p.m.	6 20 a.m.

BEACH		
Conjeevaram Passenger	5 34 p.m.	9 28 a.m.
Conjeevaram Passenger	6 1 p.m.	9 52 a.m.

STALIN'S PEACE OFFENSIVE !

(By Norman Thomas)

The truth behind the Iron Curtain is put here bluntly by the famous Socialist leader of America who gives the world a new slogan to fight for.

Since 1947, the Cominform has declined almost one-third in membership and more in influence. This is due to the disillusionment felt by workers when they learn the truth about what is happening behind the Iron Curtain. It is also due to the fact that Stalin demands blind obedience and uses Communist parties everywhere as weapons of Soviet imperialism.

In a desperate effort to regain lost ground, Stalinists in all lands are being instructed to link economic demands of trade unions to their false peace offensive, thus linking mankind's love of peace with expansion of the Soviet Empire.

Sinister Hypocrisy

This is sinister and despicable hypocrisy. Stalin holds Russia in slavery, yet preaches peace and dsarmament to the rest of mankind. This is a peace of slavery and death—it is disarmament a cat would urge on a mouse.

Since 1940, Russia has gobbled up nearly 6,000,000 square miles. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, the Baltic States, and East Germany are reduced to vassalage and Yugoslavia is threatened with war for daring to shed the Soviet yoke. Russia started the Korean war, yet Chinese and North Korean Communists bear the burden of wounds and death while the Kremlin reaps advantages from their woes.

Soviet Communism has the mightiest military establishment in the world. The Communists refuse to report its size to the United Nations, an organization for peace the Soviet joined only to insult and paralyze. They also reject plans for peaceful control of atomic energy which are supported by all nations except Russia and her stooges.

They kidnap German scientistists to work on atomic energy and enslave thousands of workers to toil in uranium mines so Russia may have atomic bombs. This is the country which denounces the free nations of the West, especially the United States, as warmongers and builders of empires.

The Facts

Here are the facts: The United States acceded to Stalin's proposals at the end of World War II. It quickly demobilized, took no territory, asked no reparations. It has spent $36,500,000,000 on relief and rehabilitation in other lands.

The United States proposes international control of atomic energy, and is rearming and forming alliances with other free nations solely for defence.

The controversy over Far Eastern policy and the recall of General MacArthur shows how far America is from the old ways of imperialism. Mistakenly, but out of good will, the American Government sought peace in China by urging coalition between Chiang and the Communists.

Later, the United States backed the U. N. in Korea and bore the brunt of the war, solely to support the beginning of world law against naked military aggression. The MacArthur controversy, whatever one's opinion of it, shows America did not intervene in Korea for economic or strategic reasons, but solely to insure peace and security for the Korean Republic.

Our Cry

I have often criticized American foreign policy for not pushing with sufficient energy the one thing that might save us all. I refer to the transfer of conflict between democracy and totalitarian aggression out of the realm of atomic war, by universal, foolproof, and enforceable disarmament under a strengthened United Nations.

Yet even this, President Truman specifically advocated before the U. N. and he coupled with it that other necessity for a free, peaceful and prosperous world—namely a co-operative war on hunger by planned industrialization of underdeveloped regions. Lovers of peace everywhere should rally to this program. It is a program to be won out of strength, not weakness. Let peace in freedom be our cry in every language that free men speak. Let us back it by our deeds and the world may yet be saved.

WOOLLEN FABRIC FROM COTTON

NEW CHEMICAL PROCESS

A new chemical process transforms cotton and viscose rayon material into a fabric that looks, feels, and handles like wool. The new fabric, called Stazenu, was developed in Washington, Delaware, by scientists of the Joseph Bancroft and Sons Company.

Compared with ordinary untreated cotton and rayon fabrics, Stazenu possesses increased density, weight, and warmth, plus superior draping qualities. Also it is more resistant to flame and mildew. Tests show that it washes well and gains resilience with laundering.

Years of Research

Several years of research preceded the development of the Stazenu fabric. After being in the pilot plant stage several years, the new chemical process has recently been adapted to commercial manufacturing. The Bancroft Company is licensing mills in the United States and other countries to make the material. A spokesman for the Company says that the new process will provide consumers with a luxury fabric at lower cost.

REST AND RELAXATION

(By Grace D. Kimbrough, M.D.)

The human body is so constructed that every organ has a period of activity, or work, and a period of rest and relaxation. It is positively necessary and imperative that this rule of nature be carefully observed.

The heart, for instance, takes a period of rest and relaxation after each contraction or beat. It demands its rest and takes it, and the individual has no power to limit or control its action, as this is controlled by the central nervous system in the brain over which man has no control.

Rules of Regularity

On the other hand the stomach, which also needs regulated rest periods, unfortunately is under one's complete control. We use the mouth, which is the opening to the stomach, whenever we wish to satisfy the craving of appetite, instead of guarding and protecting the stomach and observing nature's rules. The stomach aches, and sometimes serious consequences result from disregarding the rules of the stomach's rest. Painless stomachs and regular bowel action are enjoyed by those who regard nature's laws. But there are persons who never enjoy the comfort of a clean breath and tongue, a painless stomach, and regular bowel action because they disreagrd the rules of regularity in eating.

Light Food Day

The excretory organs of the body also need rest, especially the kidneys. The kidneys have plenty of work to do, and it is left to us as to how much work we place on them. When the diet is heavy with nitrogenous food elements, the work of the kidneys is increased. They strain the urine from the fluids ingested and throw off the waste through it. They are soft, delicate structures, intensely interesting to dissect and analyze. There are two kidneys, one on each side of the body, embedded in fat, lying against the backbone and just below the last rib. They need regular rest periods and plenty of water to wash away the waste they take care of. One very excellent way to rest the kidneys is to have one day a week when only light food is taken, principally fruit juices, milk, and water. In this way one will give them a rest and tonic that may avert all traces of disease of these organs.

Our eyes have need of much rest. The delicate parts of these important organs are constantly guarded by quick-acting muscles of the lids, which close many hundred times a day to rest and protect the eyes. When sleep is imperative, the organs enjoy rest and relaxation and recuperate for another day's performance. The eyes need rest not only from seeing and focusing but from the reflex action of the light upon them. They actually grow old. One may have noticed the coloured ring around the edge of the cornea, which may be one-eighth of an inch or more in width, called the arcus senilis, or ring of old age. It does not matter how young you say you are, this ring tells you that you have old eyes which are wearing out—that there is creeping over the eye an opaque shade which will never leave. Protect your eyes that they may last long and do you good service. There is no sense so useful and æsthetic as the sense of sight.

A Change

Many of us are unable to take a holiday from all work and employment ; and many of us that have a holiday do not experience real rest and relaxation, because we are as active and unsettled during that period as during the usual daily routine. All that we really have is a change of scenery and work, which is good as far as it goes, but it is not rest. A change is good for various reasons, but what the system requires is rest and relaxation.

Rest Exercise

You can take your vacation and rest daily by giving yourself ten minutes out of every day. Recline prone on a firm, comfortable, roomy couch, the shoulders slightly raised by a pillow, the head at a very slight elevation, and the legs and arms extended at a comfortable angle. For a few seconds, say three, contract every muscle of the body over which you have control, and at the same time inhale deeply; then exhale & relax all muscles and continue breathing normally for ten minutes. Close the eyes gently to relax them and keep out all light or stimulation. Remember when you contract the muscles, the eyes are tightly drawn at the same time. It is well lightly to place a pledget of cotton in each ear to relax the auditory nerve and shut out all sound, thus relaxing the brain as well. Do not even think. Do not even speak a word.

It may be necessary to practise this routine several times before you are able to relax completely, but when perfected you will be astounded at the real value you receive from this simple daily custom.—"Herald of Health"

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AN AMERICAN SOLDIER receives treatment aboard the Danish hospital ship, "Jutlandia," a snap from the Korean Front.

New Substitute For Paint Oil

An Indian Forest tree, known variously as Rohini, Kamala, or Kamela promises a solution to the problem of meeting a shortage of tung oil, the famous paint oil of China, Japan and the U.S.A. Its small black seeds yield a fatty oil of extraordinary rapid drying property. On exposure to atmosphere in thin films on glass, wood or metal the oil dries four times as rapidly as tung oil, which is now in short supply.

High Cost

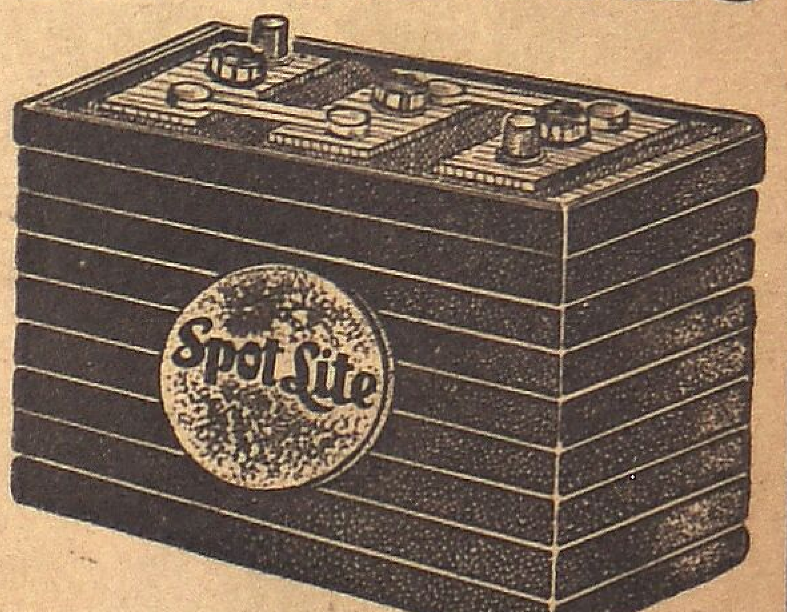
The chemistry and uses of the Kamala oil have been studied at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun since 1940, but so far it has not been found possible to exploit it for its potential applications in paints, varnishes and protective coatings, as well as in lubricants, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, mainly because of its high cost of extraction with organic solvents. The Research Institute has now developed a simple economic method of extracting the oil without the use of costly solvents like benzene and ether.

Powder

A detailed survey will shortly be undertaken of the quantity of kamala seeds available in Indian forests, their systematic collection at the proper stage of maturity and an economic extraction of the oil. It is one of the most common Indian forest trees, found abundantly in Bengal, Bombay, Orissa and U.P. It has long been known for its kamala powder which occurs as a fine red coat on its fruit. For centuries the powder has been used in India for dyeing silk and wool a bright orange or flame colour.

A little over 43 per cent of India's total milk production is converted into ghee.

SPOT LITE BATTERIES



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From page 6

and will return after two years or so. And after your term—I shall try to influence people and make it as light as possible—you shall come back and continue to live as before; which course do you think is the better one?"

The forceful logic had convinced him. He kept up an obdurate silence to all queries about his accomplice and his sentence was consequently more severe: he got three years R. I.

★

AFTER three years he came out, once more a free man. But what difference! What tremendous difference! While rotting in prison, undergoing endless suffering, degradation, wretchedness and misery of debasing jail life, one thought had held him aloft and rendered him insensible to taunts and temptations alike: the thought of his wife and darling child, living in comfort and hope, waiting eagerly for his return. And he waited for that long-looked for reunion.

Reaching home, he found, with a pang of indescribable terror and anguish, an ominous quiet prevailing in the dilapidated ruins that was formerly his home. It had evidently not been lived in for a long time.

It was a terrible moment; but hope rallied to his rescue. They might have shifted, he argued. He made enquiries. Information came at first halting and doubtful, and then spontaneous and in plenty.

His wife and the child had died of abject want and poverty.

His fate could not long be hidden from them. And perhaps that hastened the end. Society haunted her out, and the rich man never saw her once or helped her with a pie. Two months after his conviction they had recovered her dead body and that of the child from the nearby tank. Some said it was wilful suicide which was the natural end of a harrowing chain of the most miserable experiences.

★

HOW Ganesh survived the terrible blow was nothing short of a miracle. But survive he did, and thenceforth he was animated by but one passion in life: revenge. It grew into a tearing, blinding obsession that gave him no respite. He went to the man who had so treacherously shut him up in jail and with such murderous callousness had turned his back on his wife and child in their moment of supreme need. The man's conscience was not all dead, perhaps, he did display some uneasiness on seeing Ganesh, and for a time pretended not to recognise him.

"Ganesh!" He said, affecting surprise, when Ganesh revealed his identity. "O, God! Poor Ganesh, I am so sorry for you. You know the fate of your wife?"

Ganesh silently nodded his head.

"People say that it was God's punishment for cheating them," he added with such priggish brutality that Ganesh's hands itched to strangle the man.

"I would like to have a job," he said instead. "I am starving. You can't have forgotten—what happened. Past is past and I don't want to rake it up. I only want to live."

The man thought for a while and said: "I shall provide you with a job. People are sure to blame me for such misplaced sympathy, but I don't mind."

★

WHEN Ganesh thus went into domestic service under his former accomplice he had no precise idea how to achieve his ends. Only a dry, piercing pain incessantly tore at his heart and urged him blindly forward for the only solution he knew would sooth it: revenge. Measure for measure. Such cold-blooded cruelty as one can't recall without a shudder, that alone would spread balm over his burning heart.

And suddenly he saw his way clear before him, when he was asked to be caretaker and attendant to Uma, the sixty-year-old darling of the house. The father, he saw, was mean and miserly to the core in every dealing, but when he came to Uma he altogether shed off that personality and became—just a father. The way he idolised her, and doted on her, and unstintingly spent to satisfy her wildest whims, convinced Ganesh that the child held supreme sway over his heart. He would be crippled for life if anything happened to the child. And Ganesh steeled his heart to the task.

★

AND this was the long awaited opportunity. Presently, when darkness set in, all the way down the dizzy heights from the bleak overhanging cliffs would fall a frail human child and crash on the hard rocky ground below. It would not even utter a cry: life would be extinct long before it reached the ground. And it would be a perfect accident. Its father would writhe in the same agony and suffer the same pangs of acute distress and frustration as he himself had suffered. The same restless pain and aimlessness that made his life a desert would be thereafter shared by the man who wrought it.

But now there appeared a slight hitch in his plan. The more he thought of it, the more unwelcome and unsavoury became the prospects of sweet revenge where Uma had to be sacrificed.

For, unknown to him had grown up in his heart an unaccountable attachment for the child, now playing three yards away, happily ignorant of the horrible doom in store for her.

In all his calculations she never counted so far. To Ganesh the lively thing had never seemed to appeal in its essentially human aspect.

And now in full blast came upon him, in the gloomy and absolute solitude of the hills, the realisation of his new-found intimacy with the child. It staggered his purpose.

★

HE suddenly felt how like his own Usha was the child before him. She was five when he last saw her—and she was to him all that Uma was to her father now.

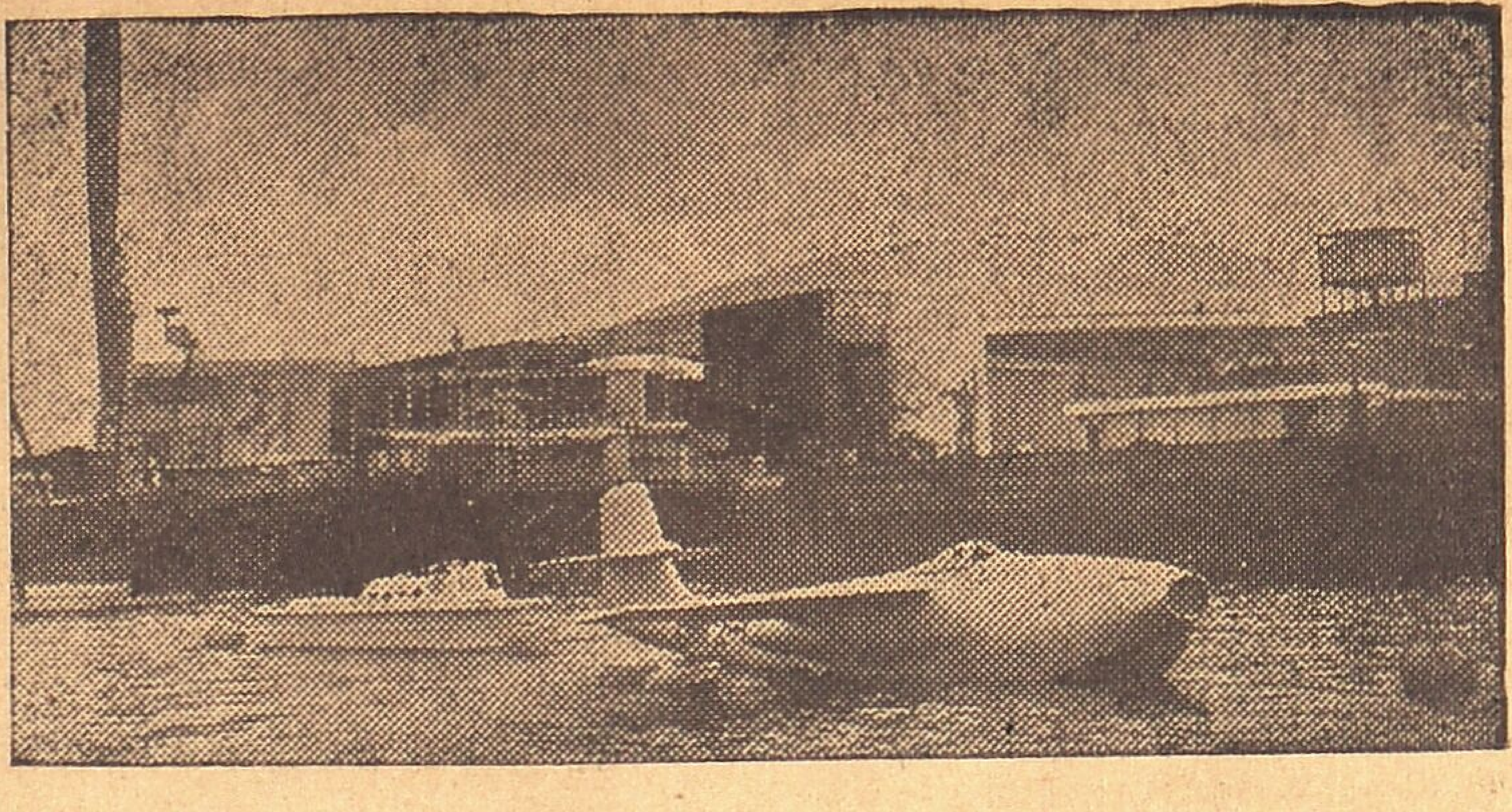
And to him as well: that was the tragedy. She had crept into his heart, and where there was an arid, sandy desert, and the hard glitter of hatred before, there now flourished wonderful vegetation and the gentle, melting radiance of love.

When he had resolved on a terrible revenge, and felt that his whole being was full of the resolve the fact was that it was dangerously vacant—of human element, of the purpose of life. Revenge was the purpose of death. Into its desolation Uma had stepped with the ineffable charm of childhood, and filled it to overflowing.

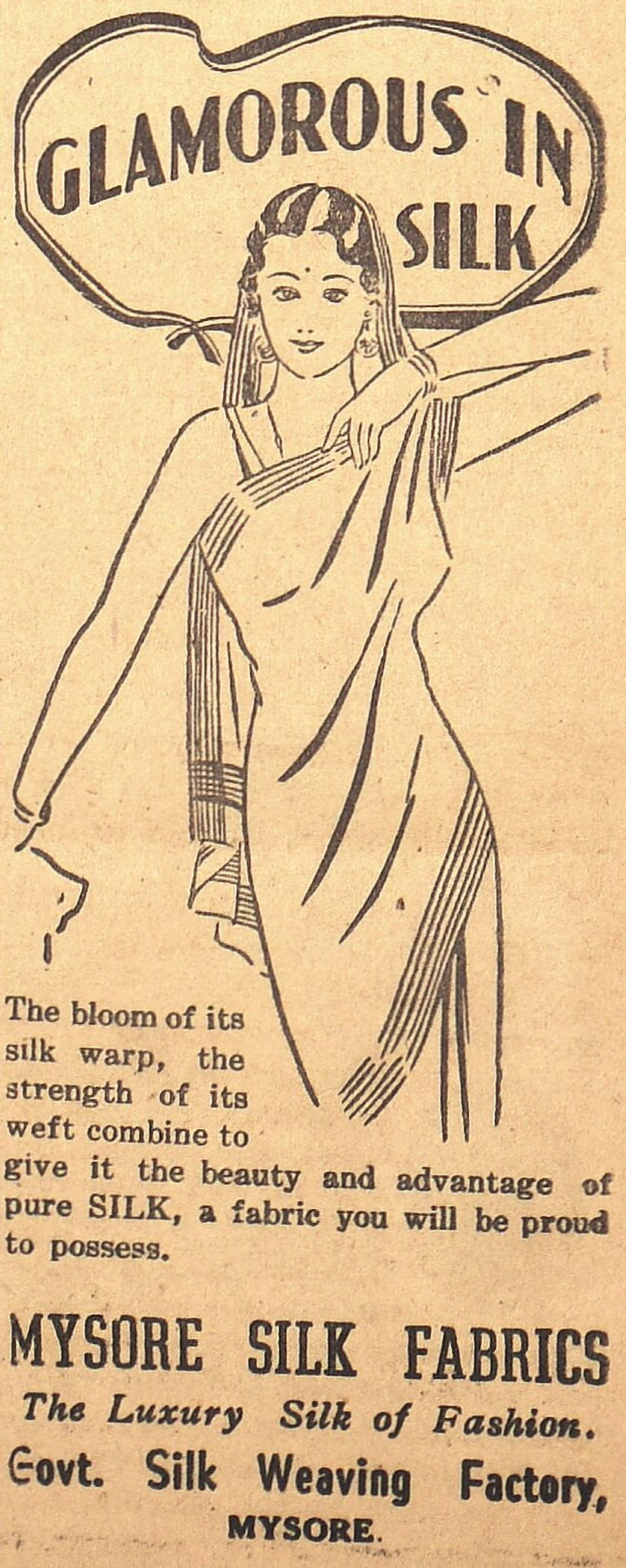
How long he sat like a statue immersed in these thoughts, he did not know. A voice recalled him to the surroundings.

"Uncle, it is getting late. Shall we now climb the cliffs before going home?"

"No, darling," said Ganesh with an involuntary shudder. Unshed tears choked his voice. "Come, let us go home. It is already dark, and your mamma will be anxious."



AGAINST THE BACKGROUND of the Skylon and the buildings of the South Bank Festival Exhibition, the Saunders-Roe Al jet flying boat fighter is moored in the Thames for the celebration of the Festival of Britain Gas Turbine Week.



EUROPE AT THE CROSS ROADS

(By A. G. Venkatachari)

The author, a member of the Journalists' Delegation that recently visited Britain at the invitation of the British Government, here gives us a picture of the European scene and points out how the Common Man's yearning for peace is deep-seated in Western Europe.

There can be nothing very new to say about Britain and her way of life. But my tour of the country for four weeks as a State guest and for ten days on my own was a very useful experience. I took the opportunity to make a hurried trip of Western Europe just to get the correct background. It was a grand though hurried experience. While in England, I saw a bit of the social revolution accomplished through the organised use of political and economic power. The Bevan revolt coincided with our visit and revealed to us an anxious Britain standing at the Crossroads. It was all a complicated but interesting study.

Production Up

The authorities who organised our tour showed us Britain as a greater processor and also as the builder of a new civilisation. Shipbuilding, engineering, quality textiles, power-production, farming and associated industries were some of the branches of industrial activity with which we became acquainted. A large part of Britain's industrial equipment has been replaced with modern machinery. More than 1,500 new factories have sprung up, mainly in the backward areas. Assembly line production on the U.S. pattern is becoming common. A minimum wage and production bonus scheme operates nearly in every plant providing the all-round incentives to increased production. Production and productivity have both gone up. The output per man-hour was 18 per cent over pre-war, despite the 5-day week and limitations on over-time work. Statistics reveal that the British have considerably stepped up their production and export in recent years. There is not only full employment but an actual shortage of labour is experienced and a hundred thousand Italians are being imported to work the coal mines.

Contented Life

With no natural resources except coal and iron ore, enough to meet half her needs and only 39 per cent of her food locally produced, it was clear to every one that the British people had done quite a job of it in the post-war years. We saw a cross-section of British life and were struck by the remarkable success that had attained their efforts till a few months back when it came to a standstill halted by the demands of European rearmament.

Meat, sugar, butter and eggs are still on ration and the country still wears a touch of austerity. Rations, though often groused against are acknowledged by the common man as having contributed in the main to the striking advance made in the health of the nation. Assured supply of balanced food combined with the 'cradle to the grave" national insurance and expansion of the welfare food services have enabled the people to lead a fairly happy and contented life.

Another Achievement

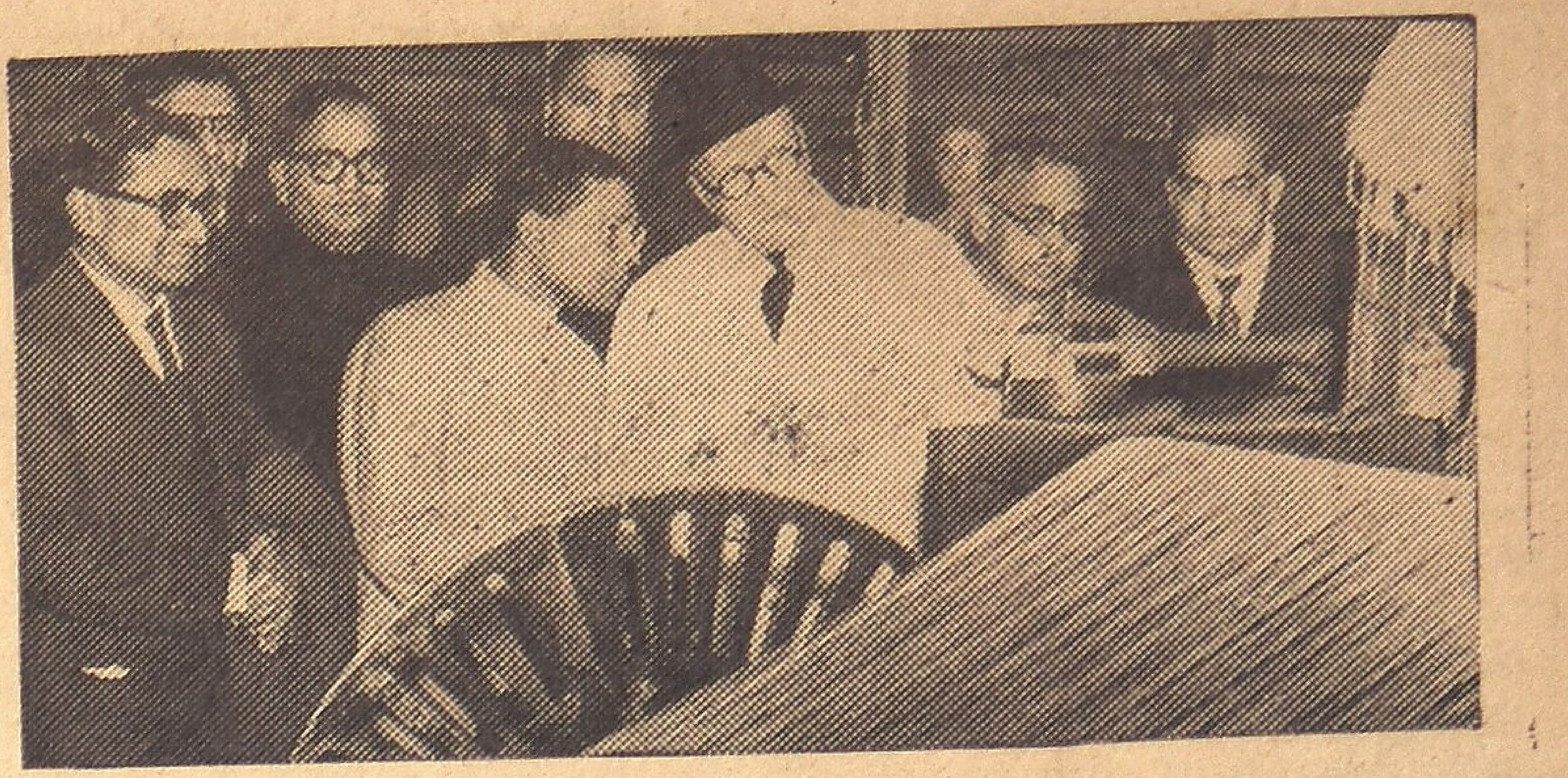
Another significant achievement was the practical elimination of the poor class and the upgrading of wages to former middle-class levels. There has been a silent redistribution of national income. 47 per cent being the wage till as against 37 per cent in 1939. The average wage is £ 5 a week and skilled workers get quite a lot more. Housing is still a huge problem but it is tackled with vigour. The school age has been raised to 15 and educational needs always get top priority. Social services cost the nation in subsidy alone about £ 1,600 million, nearly double of what it was when the war ended. Free, universal medical service is the main additional item of fresh expenditure. Labour could also boast that the election pledges have been nearly fulfilled. In six years they had transferred to public ownership nine major industries and services. The people were happy and contented. But the curve began to turn last year in the other direction, thanks to exigencies of the cold war and the inner contradictions in the foreign policy now being pursued.

Thin End of Wedge

These had come to the fore on the day we landed in Britain. Nye Bevan quit his place in the Cabinet, proclaiming to a distracted people that rearmament on the scale proposed was just impossible for the Britain. The half-cost for spectacles and false teeth which the Cabinet had decided upon represented to him the thin end of the wedge which would eventually exterminate all the major achievements of Labour in the social sphere and rush the country headlong into World War III. The logic of rising prices and U. S. hold on raw materials well-nigh strengthened Bevan's arguments.

MacArthur Episode

The MacArthur episode made even the staid trade unionists sit up and reappraise the overall set-up. Truman's courageous action in dismissing the General produced two kinds of reactions. The right-wingers hailed it as proof positive of political wisdom and of a genuine and not phoney desire for peace. But the critics interpreted it as a political manoeuvre wholly connected with home politics and that U. S. policy was really proceeding on the wrong premise of the inevitability of a war with the Soviet Union. They challenged the U. S. appraisal of the Soviet call for peace and 5-power unity



MEMBERS of the Indian and Ceylonese Press Delegation, during their recent tour of Britain on the invitation of the British Government, are seen here at the Ashton Jute Mills of Messrs. Caird (Dundee) Ltd.

and stigmatised her present policy as a dangerous gamble. They insisted on the acquisition of reasonable military strength while straining every nerve to negotiate a settlement with the Soviet Union which they considered was indispensable.

Labour Restive

The Bevan revolt soon spread to the ranks. I saw him leading in Glasgow a demonstration of Clydesiders 50,000 strong. The month of May saw the Government in the awkward position of having to put up the price of almost every commodity in daily use. There were unofficial strikes all over England's ports and every section of Labour was getting restive. The well-known right-wing unions like the National Union of Railwaymen and the General and Transport Workers' Unions began to shift in Bevan's direction.

Not For Re-armament

The British worker was also influenced by what was happening in Western Europe where I saw the same story being woven in a different pattern. It is an acknowledged fact that Marshall Aid has aided recovery in all West European countries; and even contributed to increased production. But in 1950 again as a result of rearmament) the tide began to turn back with results which shocked the United States into exerting unusually severe pressure on their sorely tried Governments. Belgium is still doing very well and has hitched her waggon to the U. S. star more firmly than the rest. She is perhaps the only West European country unafraid of German rearmament, the bedrock on which U. S. European strategy rests. In France, the Netherlands and Italy I found surprisingly little enthusiasm both for rearmament and for the creation of a strong European army. Holland nurtures a private grievance against the United States for having actively contributed to the loss of Indonesia. France and Italy are deeply riven politically and are condemned to weak Governments not rooted in the people but deriving sustenance and support on a basis of mutuality of interests with the U. S. authorities.

And wherever I went on the Continent I found the common man rather deeply disturbed by the implications of the Atlantic Pact. The Governments with a keen eye on public reaction, find themselves paralysed in their attempts to build up the required number of divisions for Eisenhower's Atlantic army. And public criticism of their failure by U. S. ambassadors, Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Marshall himself have damaged the position and prestige of the Centrist leadership. High-ranking people in the public life of France and Italy with whom I had occasion to discuss European problems share Bevan's misgivings and hopes regarding the United State's Soviet policy. They have a fear that driven by mass hysteria and political misjudgement the U. S. authorities might have recourse to extreme solutions like helping the Fascist elements into office or building the Atlantic army mainly with Germans, Spaniards, the Turks and the Greeks and compel West Europe to fall in line.

Fatalism

They argued that it is more than a surmise and pointed to the analogy of Formosa in the eastern set-up. In the Korean conflict she did certain things as per U. N. directions and took other strings like Formosa on her own. She has little value, they said, for the opinions of allies unless they were concurrent in nature. Her slap to Britain on China and her projected deal with Spain (ignoring the sentiments of Western democracy) were instances in point. Yet they felt they have still no practical assurance from the Soviets regarding security and peace. They do want early negotiations with the Soviets to end the cold war, and assure peace. They are people born essentially to the arts of peace but doomed to strife and suffering every generation. It has produced in them a kind of fatalism which is incomprehensible and strange to the vigorous planners of the Pentagon.

Thus Western Europe gave me the picture of a people yearning for peace and anxious to secure it through a political settlement rather than through a full-scale rearmament. They refuse to believe that creating situations of strength is the only way.

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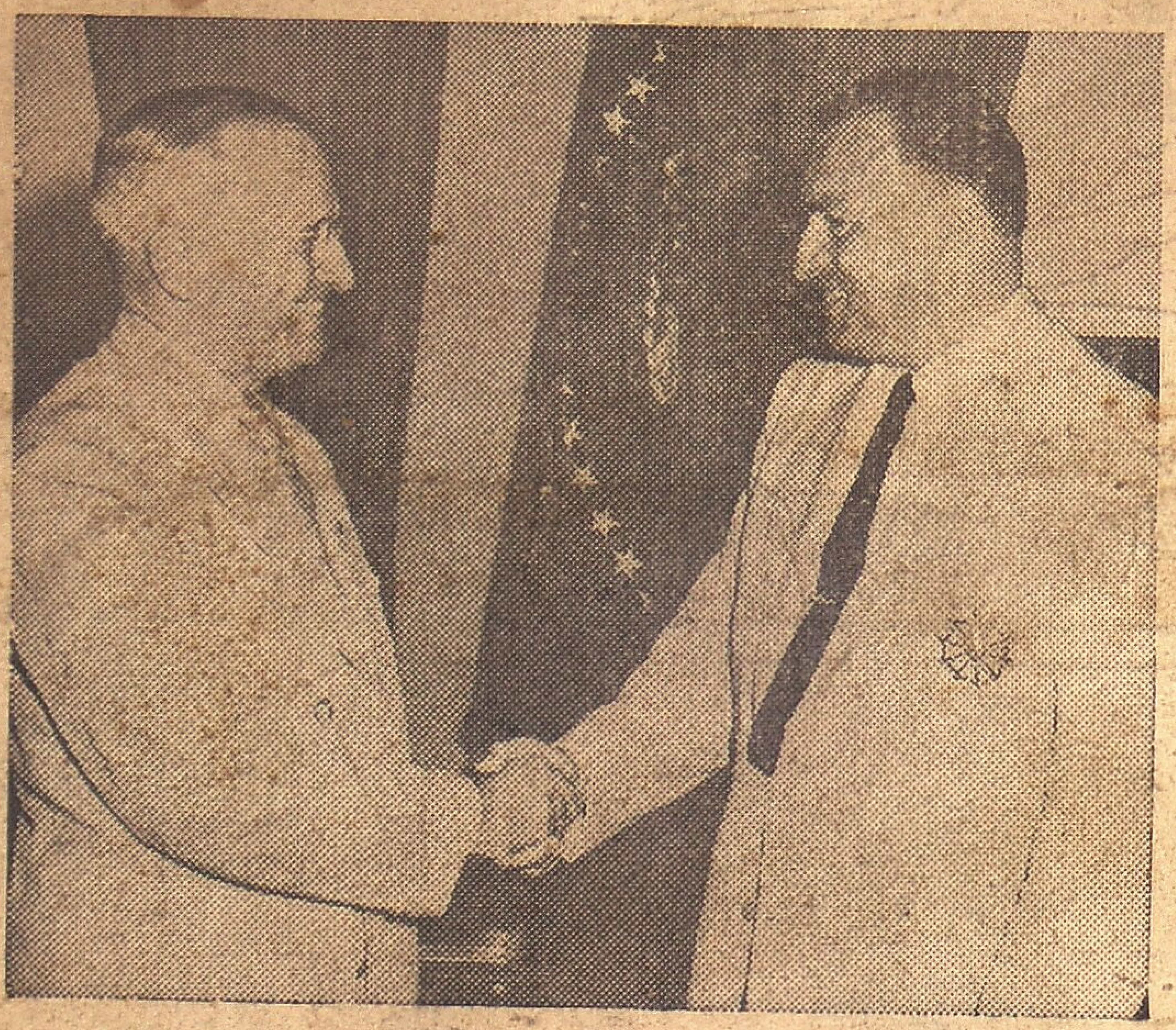
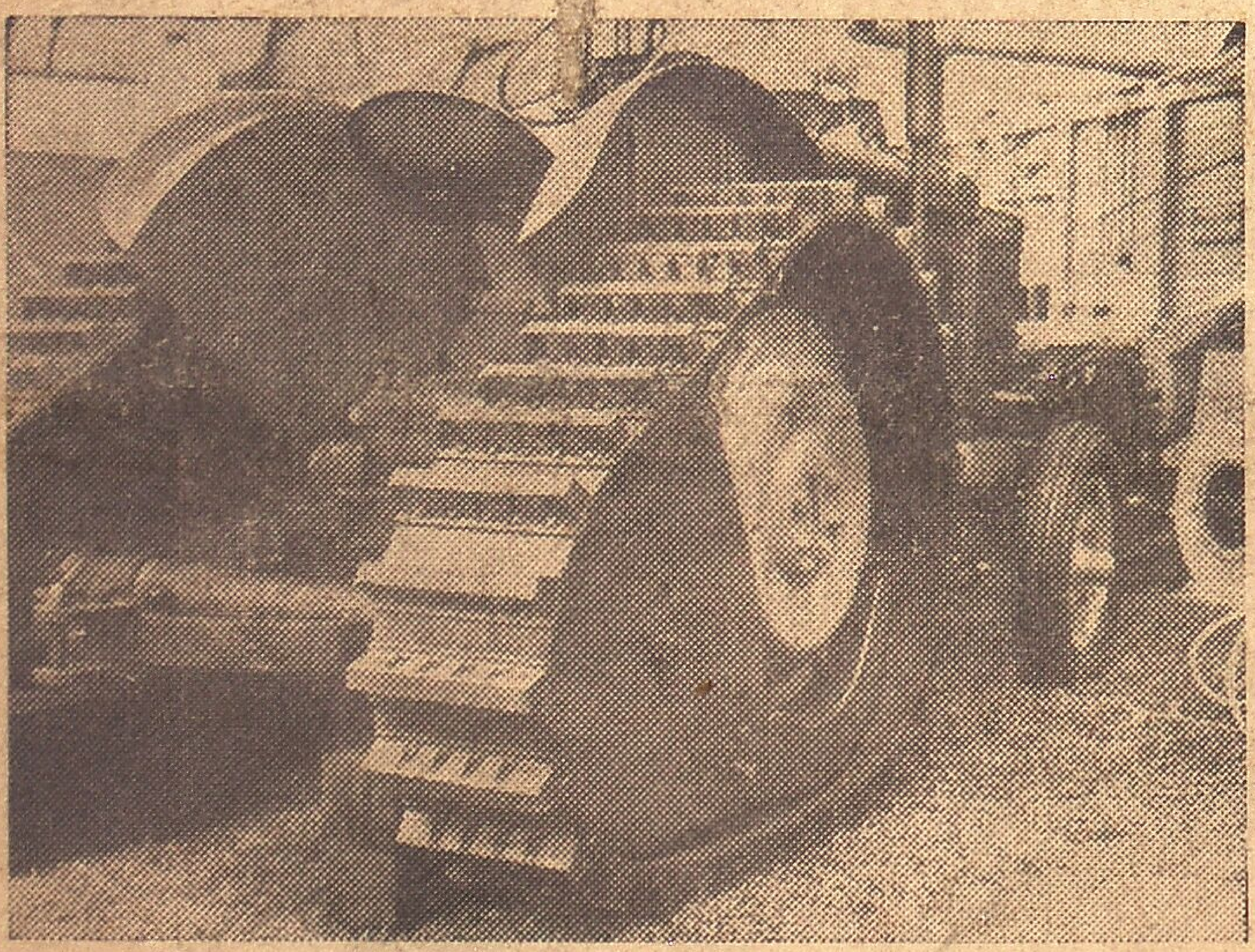
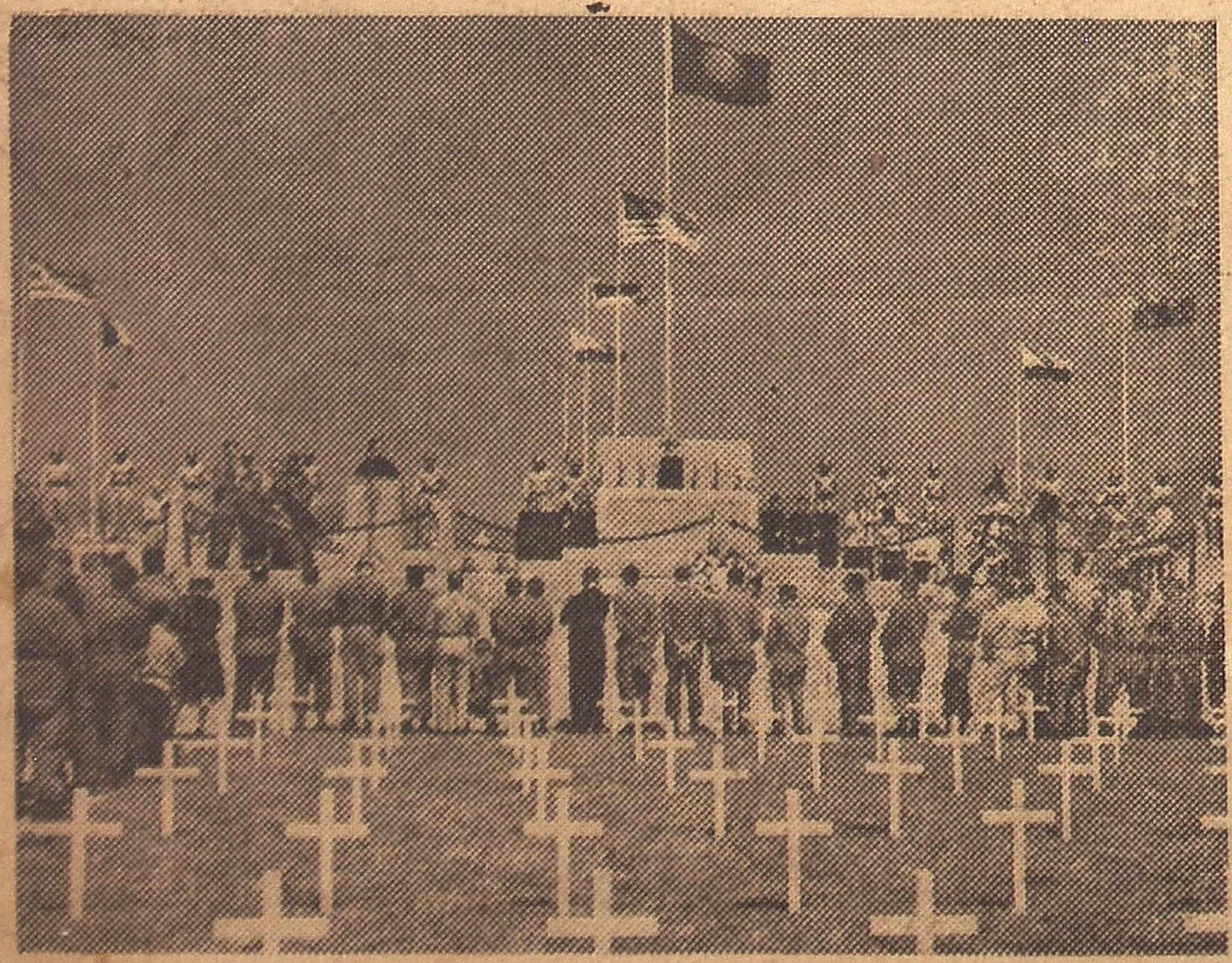
IN THE NEWS



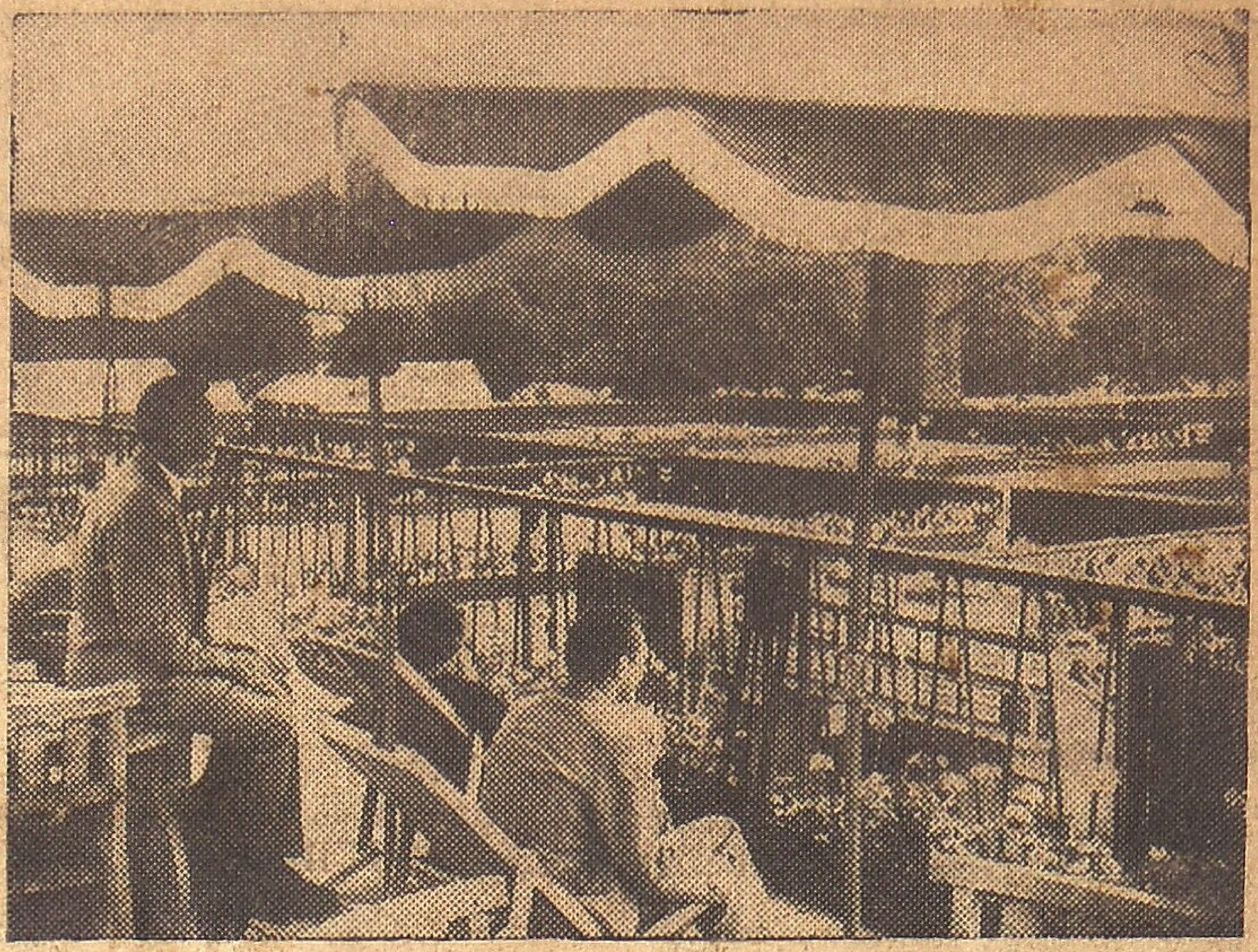
PRESIDENT TRUMAN, shak[illegible] hands with President Galo Plaza of Ecuador, after awa[illegible] him the U. S. Medal of Merit, for his "brilliant st[illegible]manship" and "exceptional contribution to West[illegible] Hemisphere defence"



THE ANNUAL SHOW of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland was held recently at Hazelhead Park, Aberdeen. This exhibit, a half-track for Fordson Tractors has treads of rubber, so that it can be used on roads as well.



IN A U. N. CEMETERY in Pusan, a pontifical requiem mass is being sung to honour the soldiers killed in Korea.



SOME of the famous courts at Wimbledon where players from all over the world recently competed for the All-England championships.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN speaking at the Sixth Annual National Conference on Citizenship held recently in Washington.

UNITS of the U. S. Army Fourth Infantry Division recently arrived in Europe to join the defence force of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries. Members of the Division debark after their transport docked at Bremerhaven, Germany.

Printed and Published by E. R. Govindan at Free India Press, Subadhra Mansion, No. 80, General Patters Road, Madras-2.